FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CARCANI ADDRESSES FIER COUNCIL MEETING

AU271404 Tirana ATA inEnglish 0740 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 27 (ATA) -- The People's Council of the Distric of Fier, which examined the fulfillment of the plan and budget of the year 1984 and defined the tasks of the plan on the economic and social development and budget for 1985, convened in the city of Fier. Attending the meeting besides the advisers, were deputies to the People's Assembly, chairmen of the people's councils of the town and united villages, working people, representatives of the mass organizations, leaders of the economic enterprises, etc. Present was also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani.

It resulted from the report on the fulfilment of the plan and budget of the district for 1984 and the tasks on the plan and budget of the district for 1985 and the discussions that in the sector of industry productive capacity further strengthened, something which brought about the increase of the volume of industrial production by 1.6 per cent. Concerning agriculture, as against 1983, higher yields were taken from many crops. A good work was done in the sector of constructions to hand over the objects. [sentence as received] In this sector 59 economic social cultural objects were handed over as against 53 that were planned. During 1984, the market was regularly supplied with food stuff and industrial articles, the targets in the volume of transport and communal services were fulfilled. In general the tasks have also been realized in the sectors of education, culture and health service.

The plan and budget of 1985 approved by the People's Council of the district envisage perceptible increase in the branches of economy and culture.

Comrade Adil Carcani spoke at the meeting too.

BEKTESHI, ASLLANI ATTEND DISTRICT MEETINGS

AU271501 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Summary] The Durres District People's Council met to examine the 1984 plan fulfillment and the tasks for 1985. The report delivered at the meeting showed that, compared with 1980, the social product in 1984 increased by 23 percent, and the national income by 23.5 percent, which is three times higher than the population growth rate. The meeting was also attended by Besnik Bekteshi, AWP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The People's Council set out the main directions of economic activity in 1985.

A meeting of the Kruje District People's Council was held in the city of Burrel. The report delivered showed that, compared with 1983, industrial production in 1984 increased by 9.5 percent. Good results were also achieved in agriculture and in raising economic efficiency. The meeting defined the major tasks for 1985. Muho Asllani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member, attended and addressed the meeting.

NO INFLATION; LEK 'CONSTANTLY' STRENGTHENED

AU281408 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Tirana, January 28 (ATA) -- Inflation does not exist in Socialist Albania. The prices are stable and the only changes that have been made after liberation have been their reduction.

Thus, over the 1950-1984 period, the prices have undergone 16 wide-ranging reductions accompanied by other favourable measures for the working people to the effect of more than 2 billion leks. From the 2 price reductions made over these last three years the working people had an annual profit of more than 100 million leks. This result is based on our socialist social order, on our economy which develops in a planned and constantly way, of the correct economic and financial policy applied by our state.

In our country the economy is directed in a planned and centralized way by the state in accordance with the objective economic laws of socialism. The enterprises conduct their activity according to the set plan, combining the centralized direction with their relative economic and operational independence. The goal of their production is the fulfillment of the ever greater material and cultural needs of the working masses and not the capitalist profit.

The prices are fixed in a planned and centralized way by the state and they are unique. The constant growth of production and the stability of the economy have ensured the stability of prices and have created conditions to further reduce them.

The harmonious development of the branches of the economy, the rapid development of the extracting and processing industry, the intensification of agriculture etc., have made possible the equilibrium of the state budget and of the trade balance of payments. Our currency, lek, not only has not devaluated but it has strengthened constantly.

These political, economic, financial and monetary factors account for the fact that why there are no price rises in Albania but, on the contrary, the prices are stable and even reduced time and again. [sentence as received] They have ensured also the ceaseless elevation of the material and cultural wellbeing of the people.

FILIPOV BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN ZAMBIA

AU282107 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Lusaka, January 28 (BTA Spec Corr) -- Formal Bulgaro-Zambian talks were held here today between the two countries' delegations led by the governmental leaders Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Nalumino Mundia.

Before the talks began the two governmental leaders made introductory statements for the mass media representatives.

"We know", Mr Nalumino Mundia said, "that Bulgaria is one of the most peace-loving countries in Europe, but we also know that her policy does not limit itself to Europe alone, that she tirelessly works for the establishing of peace all over the world." He thanked for the assistance being rendered by Bulgaria to the fighters for peace in Namibia and the South African Republic and condemned the U.S. policy in African south, emphasizing that the question of Namibia's independence can be resolved only on the basis of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council.

Mr Grisha Filipov stressed that the 1980 meeting between Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Kenneth Kaunda served as a solid basis for the two countries' friendly relations. The main task now, he went on, is to avert the danger of a new, thermonuclear war. The fulfillment of this task can be contributed to also by the good relations between states -- big and small. In conclusion the Bulgarian governmental leader expressed conviction that Bulgaro-Zambian relations will make a conribution not only to bilateral relations but also to consolidating peace and international detente.

On completion of the talks which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding Mr Grisha Filipov, visited the United National Independence Party [UNIP] Secretary General Mr Humphry Mulemba. The two conversing parties informed each other about the tasks being resolved by the two parties at present. They unanimously found that the relations between them were developing successfully and that the UNIP and the BCP held identical stands on the issues of peace and war.

VANCHEV SIGNS PROTOCOL; ENDS KUWAITI VISIT

AU281354 Sofia BTA in English 1310 GMT 28 Jan 85

["Fresh Prospects for Cooperation With Kuwait" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, January 28 (BTA) -- During his visit to Kuwait Mr Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, and his Kuwaiti counterpart Mr 'Isa Muhammad Ibrahim al-Masidi have signed a protocol envisaging an expansion and promotion of the cooperation between the two ministries and the exchange of highly skilled specialists. They have also discussed a long-term program for cooperation, which is due to be adopted.

Mr Pando Vanchev announced this today, on his arrival home from Kuwait, where he was received by Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, crown prince and prime minister.

ZHIVKOV, FILIPOV CONGRATULATE INDIAN LEADERS

AU281321 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent a telegram to Zail Singh, president of the Republic of India, and to Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the proclamation of the Indian Republic, expressing the most cordial congratulations.

The telegram points out that in the years of independent development India has achieved remarkable successes. Its voice is heard with great prestige on the international scene when India appeals for a halt to the arms race, for disarmament, and for the elimination of nuclear weapons, as well as for international cooperation based on equal rights. We highly appreciate the role played by India in the Nonaligned Movement, the telegram points out. We appreciate its contribution to the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism, and for the consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The telegram closes by expressing confidence in the further, ascending development of Bulgarian-Indian relations, in the interests of both peoples, in the interest of peace and international cooperation.

LEADERS' APPEARANCES REPORTED 20-26 JANUARY

AU261852 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its broadcasts from 20 to 26 January notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee on Culture, and Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a gala performance of the Moscow Theater in Sofia (2030 GMT 21 January).

Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended a public celebration in Botevgrad marking the 80th birthday of party veteran Trifon Khristovski (1600 GMT 24 January).

BRIEFS

KARAMANEV, FRG BUSINESSMAN MEETING -- Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of production and trade for consumer goods, yesterday received Bjorn Lehm, president of the Industriewerke Lehm corporation, which is well-known for the production of goods sold under the name of "Romika." They discussed the further expansion of industrial-technical cooperation in the field of sports and recreation footwear. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Jan 85 p 6 AU]

ITALY, AUSTRIA CRITICIZED ON RELEASE OF SS LEADER

AU281424 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak, 26 Jan 85 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz article: "The Crimes of Fascism Are Not Overgrown With Grass; SS-Man Walter Reder at Liberty -- an Insult to the Victims of Nazism"]

[Excerpts] Thursday 24 January 1985 has entered the chronicles of the current Governments of Italy and Austria as the most shameful day of their existence to date. The date before yesterday Italy released from the Gaeta prison Walter Reder, war criminal, mass murderer, and former major in the Nazi SS. He was immediately transported by plane to Austria, where he was welcomed and accompanied by Friedhelm Frischenschlager, Austrian defense minister.

In front of the television cameras Mr. minister even self-confidently babbled something about the release being an "act of humanism". Frischenschlager's colleague in the government, Leopold Gratz, who is minister of foreign affairs, also spoke in this context on "humanism." No, this is not a bad dream. It is an irreversible reality that members of the Austrian Federal Government are calling for humanism for a war criminal! It would be wasting inappropriate kindness to call this cynicism. Alfons Dalma, Austrian television's Rome correspondent -- or, more precisely, Mr Tomicic, who used to be the press attache of the Croatian fascist regime in Berlin during the war -- claimed that, apart from everything else, Reder's release is a good gesture preceding the approaching visit of Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz to Italy. But surely it is too much to prepare for negotiations between prime ministers of two countries by such acts as an agreement on the release of a war criminal and on his "return to his Austrian fatherland" -- too much even for the bourgeois democratic regimes of the capitalist world!

Walter Reder, this mass murderer, was condemned to life imprisonment in Italy in 1945. Already in the sixties the campaign for his release was begun by former Nazis and neofascists; and the government authorities in Austria and Italy, too, moved in this direction. Recently, even Pope John Paul II intervened in his favor; his "generosity" toward the war criminal is an ominous insult to the memory of the more than 6 million Polish victims of fascism who are the pope's former fellow-citizens.

According to the Italian Constitution, a war criminal can be pardoned, with the President's approval, only by the surviving members of the victims' families. Marzabotto delivered a just sentenced: Four were for a pardon, 260 against it. Despite this the Italian authorities pardoned Reder, trampling underfoot the Constitution, the history of the heroic antifascist fight of the Italian people, and the memory of the victims of this fight -- the memory of 1,830 assassinated citizens of Marzabotto! A similar act was carried out by the Austrian official authorities who, like Defense Minister Frischenschlager, are ruthlessly and shamefully lying when they now call Reder a "prisoner of war."

Yes, those who forgive Reder, are forgiving fascism. In Italy they are halting investigations against fascist organizers of disruptive activities; they are releasing them, and the judges who had assembled material proof against them are being assassinated on the streets with no one being punished for this. In Austria Norbert Burger, a fascist and terrorist, was able to become a presidential candidate in the 1980 elections (he received 141,000 votes, or 3.2 percent of the total); and Austria is acting as though this is nothing, saying this is democracy.

No, fascism is not a mass phenomenon and movement; but it is already standing on the stage, raising its head and taking advantage of the confrontation line of the imperialist policy and militarism.

This year 4 decades will have passed since the victory over the most aggressive forces of imperialism, over fascism, in the most terrible war ever experienced by mankind, a war in which 55 million people perished. But fascism has not perished; the trial of fascism did not end when the international tribunal in Nuremberg passed the sentences. The ruins of Marzabotto chapel have become overgrown with grass, but grass has not overgrown the crimes of fascism or its threat.

TRAVNICEK ENCOURAGES 'WORLD PEACE FORCES'

LD281926 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 28 (CTK) -- The meeting of 350 representatives of European and world peace forces has shown that the peace initiatives of the USSR and the other socialist countries truly express the interests of the masses, head of the Czechoslovak peace committee delegation to the Vienna dialogue Tomas Travnicek told CTK after returning home.

Tomas Travnicek, the deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak National Front, said that the Vienna dialogue supported proposals for a nuclear arms freeze and for concluding an agreement between NATO and Warsaw Treaty states renouncing the use of force.

The Vienna meeting virtually unanimously condemned U.S. "star wars" plans, and the participants stressed that if this issue were not settled through negotiations, the dangerous arms race would continue and agreements in other spheres would be made impossible. They agreed on the need to conclude agreements that would prevent the militarization of outer space and welcomed the forthcoming disarmament talks between the USSR and the USA realizing, however, that the talks will take a long time and will be difficult and thus the struggle for peace must be intensified and must assume a more concrete shape.

ALL-CHRISTIAN PEACE CONFERENCE TO CONVENE

AU281216 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 85 p 2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- The working session of the International Secretariat of the Christian Peace Conference (KMK) ended on 25 January in Unhost near Prague after 4 days of deliberations. In connection with the discussion of topical tasks of the Christian peace movement in the current international situation, Lubomir Mirejovsky, KMK secretary general, called the recent meeting of the USSR and U.S. ministers of foreign affairs the most important recent event for the further shaping of relations between the two countries.

The main topic on the agenda of the International Secretariat was preparations for the Sixth All-Christian Peace Assembly, which will meet from 2-9 July 1985 in Prague at the invitation of the Czechoslovak churches. It is expected that, for the 600 representatives of churches and Christian peace and ecumenical organizations from more than 80 countries from all over the world, this assembly will provide an opportunity for a frank discourse on all burning issues of the current international situation and for determining practical ways and means by which Christians and the churches can help avert nuclear catastrophe.

CHNOUPEK, SOVIET AMBASSADOR DISCUSS COOPERATION

LD281622 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Viktor Lomakin.

Lomakin, the Soviet Union's ambassador to Czechoslovakia, met with Chnoupek in Cernin Palace in Prague. In a cordial, comradely talk, Chnoupek and Lomakin discussed certain matters of mutual Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation and topical issues of the current international situation.

STROUGAL, GDR'S SCHUERER VIEW ECONOMIC TIES

AU281206 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jan 85 p 1

[CTK report: Speeding Up Scientific and Technical Development"]

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal received on 25 January in the Hrzan Palace in Prague Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the GDR State Planning Commission. Schuerer is on a working visit to the CSSR.

During their meeting the two representatives appraised the development of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the CSSR and GDR and briefed each other on certain topical and long-term tasks connected with preparing the 5-year plan for the years 1986-90. In this connection they stressed the inevitability of proceeding with greater determination, especially in developing mutual production cooperation and specialization, and searching for further ways and means of contributing by joint effort to accelerating developments in science and technology and thus also toward reaching national economy intensification goals.

The reception was attended by Svatopluk Potac, CSSR deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission. Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to the CSSR, was also present.

The same day Gerhard Schuerer was also received by Svatopluk Potac. They assessed the state of work on coordinating the national economic plans for the 1986-90 period. The results achieved to date in coordinating economic plans are positive, and further work will proceed in the direction of facilitating the expansion of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation emphatically to contribute to intensification and development of the two countries' economies in the sphere of machinery, equipment, and raw materials, and in increasing the amount of consumer goods of good quality. Cooperation in science and technology will substantially increase in research and production, as will the share of specialized production and production undertaken in cooperation oriented toward clearly advanced sectors.

NICARAGUA, SRV INTERSPUTNIK STATIONS BEING BUILT

LD290016 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1955 GMT 28 Jan 85

["On a Topical Theme" program: documentary on 25th anniversary of Intervision]

[Excerpts] [Begin unidentified Intersputnik spokesman recording in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation] At present we use two communications satellites -- Statsionar-4 in the Atlantic Ocean area, and Statsionar-5 in the area of India. The system currently operates with 14 ground stations. Nine of these work with Statsionar-4, and the rest with Statsionar-5. Development of the whole system presupposes not only an increase in the number of participating countries, but also an improvement in the technical facilities of the Intersputnik system.

In 1985 we plan to change from Statsionar-5 in the area of the Indian Ocean to a new satellite, Statsionar-13, which will be positioned at a longitude of 80 degrees east.

This will make it possible to extend coverage east and to cover the DPRK and Japan. This year ground stations will be put into operation in Nicaragua, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and a second station in Vietnam. In the next few years we will build ground stations in Libya, Cambodia and Syria. We will also build a second station in Prague. This one will operate for the Indian Ocean zone. Last year we tested technical specifications for a ground station in Mongolia, and soon Angola too will be able to join in the Intersputnik system of space communications. [end recording]

VISITING SALVADORAN CP LEADER NOTES CSSR SUPPORT

LD281626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] A delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front and the Revolutionary Democratic Front of El Salvador is visiting Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the National Front Central Committee. Head of the delegation Norma Guevara, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of El Salvador, said at a press conference in Prague today that since 1980 the just struggle for freedom and democracy of the people of El Salvador has claimed some 50,000 victims from the ranks of patriotic forces and civilians. She stressed that the effort to conduct a serious dialogue for a political solution to the situation in the country has run up against unwillingness and inability on the part of the government of President Duarte. The head of the delegation then praised the solidarity of working people of the socialist community and said she has witnessed the support expressed by our people for the just struggle of the people of El Salvador.

BRIGADE KHOZRASCHET TO BE APPLIED UNIVERSALLY

AU281438 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 25 Jan 85 p 1

[Editorial: "For Gradual Application of the Brigade Method of Organizing Labor and Remuneration"]

[Text] The development of our society has been assisted by many forms of initiative on the part of the working people. But the new tasks facing our national economy require that we seek yet other progressive forms and methods. That is why in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, on the basis of experiences of the working people of the Soviet Union and some other socialist countries, we have been experimentally testing the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration.

The results and findings from testing the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration have now, in January, been discussed by the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. The Presidium expressed appreciation for the fact that this progressive collective method enhances the role of workers collectives; permits a balanced blending of personal, collective, and social interests; furnishes the collective with greater powers and responsibility; increases its share in management in ensuring set tasks; and deepens the remuneration of members of work collectives according to merit and social work results. The aim of the brigade method is to ensure the greatest possible growth of labor productivity, cost-consciousness, quality, and efficiency of production; rapid practical application of the results of research and development; deepening of the khozraschet system; and application of the khozraschet system down to the level of individual workplaces.

Originally, the brigade method was to be tested in all major production branches in 1982 and 1983. This original target -- to test the method in a designated, relatively narrow circle of collectives -- has been far exceeded. The new method has proved to be so attractive that at the beginning of last year the brigade method was being tested by 1,721 collectives in 402 enterprises and comprised 44,000 employees.

Last year's 10th session of the CPCZ Central Committee provided impetus for further expansion of the method. In some enterprises introduction of the brigade method went beyond the framework of an experiment and became a broader-based affair than expected, attracting extraordinary attention from managers and party and trade union organizations.

What findings and experiences have been yielded by testing the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration? Compared with the existing organization and management of collectives, the most important changes brought about by the brigade method have been reinforcing the powers and responsibility of collectives in laying down and adhering to economic conditions and the course and results of work and in assessing, estimating, and remunerating collective and individual contributions to jointly attained results.

The enhanced powers and responsibility of collectives have resulted in substantial changes in the attitudes and thinking of their members. In production brigades, in particular, the collectives' and individuals' awareness of responsibility for the entrusted means and achieved results has been raised and possibilities of making a better use of resources and ways toward greater cost-efficiency have been sought more intensively. The overwhelming majority of members of the collectives have acted like true managers of their places of work. Demands on the fulfillment of commitments adopted by enterprise managements vis-a-vis collectives have been raised. Principled stands are being taken against violations of work and technological discipline and against the poor work performance of some members of brigades.

Experience acquired thus far shows that successful application of the brigade method requires thorough, time-intensive, and comprehensive preparation and the choice of a good brigade leader enjoying natural authority deriving from his work, life, and political experience. Testing the brigade method became an impetus to improve the intra-enterprise khozraschet system and bring it down to individual work collectives. The experiment has also yielded a number of findings concerning practical solution of the relationship between the development of production brigades and other forms of initiative by the working people, in particular socialist labor brigades and expediter teams.

However, the experiment has also shown that those who established "glasshouse" conditions for testing the new method, who relied solely on the use of reserves that were easy to tap, who confined the attractiveness of the new method of organizing labor just to the possibility of higher earnings -- in short, those who did not devote adequate attention to preparing and enlisting people for the method -- acted incorrectly. That is also why, after exhausting the short-term potentials, some work collectives either stagnated in their development or even backed away from the brigade method.

Economic results -- that is, their substantial improvement by two-thirds of the brigades involved in the experiment -- are a clear indication of the fact that the brigade method can become an important method of merging partial, collective, and enterprise interests with national interests. The overwhelming majority of collectives experimenting with the system exceeded their production and economic tasks. More than 70 percent of collectives involved in the experiment achieved a labor productivity growth exceeding the average growth rate in their plant or enterprise and roughly 60 percent of collectives achieved a substantial reduction of production costs. Due to the favorable growth of labor productivity, there was a relatively large increase in the level of earnings. In 1983, for example, one-half of the experimenting collectives registered a 3 percent, and one-quarter a 5 percent increase in average monthly earnings. The growth of wages in some other collectives was even more pronounced and represented more than Kcs200 per person per month.

Experience confirms that the brigade method significantly improves the quality of working people's participation in management.

It does so on the basis of the increased powers and responsibility of collectives in organizing and managing work within the brigade, in adopting counterplans and defining economic conditions, in deepening the khozraschet system, and in evaluating and remunerating members of the work collective.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium expressed its approval of the principles elaborated and adopted by the CSSR Government and the Central Trade Union Council on the basis of experiences verified to date. The principles will serve as a directive for development of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration. These principles are a guideline for gradual application of the brigade method in the production brigades of industry, the construction sector, agriculture, forestry and water economy, transport, communications, local economy, and production cooperatives. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium proceeds from the assumption that by the end of the Eighth 5-Year Plan the brigade method can be applied by a substantial part of workers in production organizations as a way of organizing labor and remuneration. Steps toward applying the brigade method in other economic organizations (services, trade, and so forth) will be taken once experience has been acquired under the specific conditions of these branches, following the method's application by a small number of collectives.

Gradual application of the brigade method must be ensured in collaboration between state, economic, and trade union bodies. The term "gradual application" must be perceived as a long-term process of systematically improving and developing individual elements of the brigade method simultaneously with effecting changes in production-technological and socioeconomic conditions and with utilizing experiences from the brigades' operations in practice. A comprehensive use must be made of all findings aired in the period of testing, which expired in 1984.

However, it is essential to stress once again that introduction of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration must not become a one-time campaign, a scramble for the highest possible number of collectives organizing labor and remuneration according to the new meth d. This would do the planned targets no good. That is why it is absolutely essential to insist on thorough preparation and to avoid any haste. This does not mean, however, that we should defer a profound political, organizational, and practical preparation of collectives for introduction of the method.

Experiences acquired in the stage of testing reveal that to establish good conditions for a long-term successful functioning of the new method it is necessary to involve technological, economic, and production subdivisions in comprehensive and good quality preparation. Establishment of such conditions naturally requires a permanent updating of norms and purposeful norm-setting activity.

In developing the brigade method, it is desirable to bear constantly in mind that its important mission is, above all, to improve the organization of production and labor and to actively master changes stemming from the progress of science and technology. To raise the efficiency of remuneration, it is necessary to reinforce the weight of collective incentives and establish conditions for pegging the entire, or at least the overwhelming part of, the incentive wage component to final results and to strengthen the powers of production collectives in determining the forms of dividing joint earnings.

Experiences from testing the brigade method have confirmed that, given good political-organizing work, the production brigades increase labor productivity at a faster rate; than brigades working according to previous methods; reduce losses of working hours; expend material resources and manpower more efficiently; improve educational work and tighten work discipline; and shape and assert collective awareness, mutual cooperation, and comradely assistance more intensively. All of this is now becoming part of the process of preparing for large-scale, gradual introduction of the brigade method of organizing labor and remuneration in the national economy.

CPSU CONGRESS PREPARATIONS, GOALS APPLY TO CPCZ

AU282203 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 26 January carries on page 1 a 1,600-word editorial titled "In the Direction of Our Great Goal." It deals with the CPSU's preparations for its 27th congress — a congress "whose significance reaches far beyond the borders of the Soviet Union because it is the congress of a party which is the most experienced party in the international communist movement. The importance of the coming event is all the greater since the CPSU congress will assess and discuss the new edition of the party program, which will express the Soviet Union's political, ideotheoretical, and methodological approach to the basic issues concerning the further development of socialism and progress toward communism in the Soviet Union," the editorial states.

In dealing with the congress preparations, the editorial quotes at length the thoughts contained in Konstantin Chernenko's article "To the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism," reprinted by RUDE PRAVO on 24 December 1984. The editorial dwells on Chernenko's characterization of the current stage of Soviet society and the CPSU's conclusion that "the historically long phase of developed socialism must be passed before it will be possible to begin resolving the tasks directly connected with building communism."

The editorial then deals with the "main strategic task of the present," which the "Soviet Communists see in the planned and comprehensive perfection of developed socialism." The editorial also stresses the Soviet Communists' conviction that the "period of developed socialism will, of course, be a demanding period" that will contain "significant changes in the sphere of economy, social relations, and society's spiritual life."

After dealing with the important role of intensifying production and labor productivity and with the conditions needed for this (utilization of the scientific-technological revolution, automation, robotics, brigade forms of work organization, and so forth), the editorial elaborates on the importance of working people's education, qualification, and awareness, stating: "Comprehensive development of the personality was and is the highest aim of the communist movement."

The editorial then quotes Chernenko on social issues and on the processes leading to a classless society and the rapprochement of nations and nationalists, stating that the CPSU "will strive to make all social relations develop in harmony with the principle of social justice. In the political sphere," the editorial continues, "the issue is the full realization of socialist self-administration." After noting the importance of improving ideoeducational and propaganda work and of the growth of people's culture, knowledge, and awareness, the editorial states that "The CPSU's leading role in economy and in all spheres of society's life guarantees success of the great and none-too-easy feat of perfecting developed socialism."

The editorial continues: "The ideological, organizational, and mass political preparation of Soviet Communists for the 27th CPSU Congress is of great significance also for the communists of other socialist countries; it yields inspiration for their own political work and provides it with new stimuli.

"Our party, too, as stressed by Comrade Husak at the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session, has begun preparations for its 17th congress. In this connection Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Cherneneko's article 'To the Level of the Demands of Developed Socialism' and other articles published in this context, as well as overall preparations of the CPSU Congress, are most stimulating for Czechoslovak Communists.

"This is because the specific tasks which have cropped up in the present period to confront the Soviet Communists are in many ways related to the tasks on the current agenda of our own party and country.

For us, too, the intensification of production and all that supports it -- speedy utilization of developments in science and technology, improvement of the quality of economic relations and the economic mechanism, the direction of economic processes, increasing education, qualification, and awareness among the working people -- represent the foremost task of the present.

"That is why the experience of Soviet Communists is so particularly valuable and useful for us, particularly in the present period of precongress preparations. We have formulated for all of society the task of building a developed socialist society; and we have already achieved quite a lot in realizing this task. The path forward, toward our great goal, leads via the completion of building developed socialism and via the further improvement of its quality," the editorial concludes.

PAPAL CONCEPT OF FREEDOM, HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONED

AU2515O1 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jan 85 p 5

[Article by Miloslav Triska, doctor of philosophy and candidate of sciences from the Institute of Scientific Atheism of the Slovak Academy of Sciences: "Real and Fictitious Freedom; Under the Guise of Peace and Humanism"]

[Excerpts] In the escalated psychological war against socialism, one often fosters the idea that peace depends on respect for human rights and freedoms. In their deliberations, the reactionary ideologists stress an absolutized and abstract understanding of the freedom of the independent individual, which then becomes the starting point for theologians and religious philosophers. According to the example set by bourgeois philosophers, religious ideology has also begun to stress the individual's independence and free will and to proclaim that the human personality is an entity that is predetermined and which can change only to the extent of God's manifestation in it. Above all, the clerical ideology stresses those aspects of the idea of man's freedom and rights which enable it to control a religiously oriented person and to let this orientation "freely" operate for the purpose of "God-pleasing" ideopolitical goals.

As an example of a distorted understanding of human freedom we can cite the attack launched by Pope John Paul II against the society of real socialism, and generally against revolutionary endeavors, particularly those in Latin America.

The Church adopts the position of being the defender of rights and freedoms. This follows from the pope's theological-moralist concept in which he combines the alleged right of the Catholic Church to be the exclusive possessor of truth with the demand for freedom, especially religious freedom. The attitude taken toward this truth is the "condition of authentic freedom." Accordingly, the Church is not only the sole interpreter of truth, but also of freedom. It considers religious notions of freedom a basic human right and requisite to all other freedoms. It believes that the secular effort to achieve freedom, and also all political and social movements that are fighting for freedom, are striving for a "merely seeming, superficial, or one-sided freedom" from their very beginning; and from this it follows that Christians need neither solidly support them nor cooperate with them.

Thus, it follows from the orientation of Pope John Paul II that if God has charged the Church with guarding the only real truth, then the Church is simultaneously the real, exclusive, authentic movement for freedom. From this one derives the thesis that various secular, social, and political commitments cannot lead to real freedom, since only acceptance of the total and real "truth," exclusively owned and operated by the Church and, allegedly, authentically explained by the Church's "teaching" [ucitelsky] office, leads to this freedom.

Thus, the individualist and abstract understanding of freedom is developed here to absurdity.

It is known that the objective conditions for realizing rights and freedoms are established historically, and that the historic nature of these conditions is determined by social and gnostological roots. The state ensures these objective conditions in the form of the complex of rights and freedoms.

The pope's understanding of freedom is abstract and individualistic and this does not correspond to the processes currently taking place in the present world, including that part of the so-called free world in which the pope is at present residing.

Pope John Paul II makes peace dependent on the protection of freedom. Freedom is called the cause, even the substance, of peace. This produces a system of arguments that consider freedom to be the basis of peace, while at the same time religious freedom is presented as the substance of freedom, and is thus directly connected with peace.

We see how purposefully one proceeds here to the radical spiritualization and individualization of the idea of peace; in the end this results in the rejection of any and all political activity in this world. According to all these arguments, only the "conversion of the heart" has real significance for man, because it would make no sense for man to "be liberated from injustice, violence, and sufferings" before achieving a "liberation of the heart." However, it must be said that both the believers and the public probably expected from the pope's peace message far more than a mere return to "man's heart," because the international situation was, and continues to be, very serious. But the pope regards the issues of peace, its substance, and the fight for it primarily from the political aspect. He is conducting a fight to further expand the positions of the Catholic Church. From this viewpoint the fight for peace is a secondary issue. The frequent use of the term "peace" and of other terms connected with it by Church dignitaries does nothing to change its abstract nature, its lack of content and of specifics which, in the opinion of many believers, is even greater with Pope John Paul II than it was with his predecessors.

From the pope's lips the Church is, above all, pushing for "peace" manifested in the human condition of individuals and peoples and which concerns the use of their freedoms and basic rights. It was this reason in particular that led the Vatican to take part in European conferences on security and which enabled it to "raise its voice for the benefit of respect for religious freedom, the foundation stone of spiritual freedom." In this way, even though involuntarily, the real truth has finally come to the surface, the truth that the Vatican is making use of its work for peace above all to "act for the benefit of respect for religious freedom."

The frequent reiteration of the pope's stand, namely that the topics of peace are subordinated to those of religious freedom, also harbors dangers for the Catholic Church itself. John Paul II sees religious freedom as threatened, above all, by atheism. To the detriment of the matter, he has not yet formulated his stand on armaments with precision. Not once did he clearly point out the economic or political causes of feverish armament, or try to analyze what interest the individual social forces of human society could have in armament, or whether they are perhaps in favor of disarmament. Contrary to reality, he finds the causes of armament in "man's heart."

Believers, together with other peace-loving forces, justly expect both the peace-loving and patriotic clergy from the Czechoslovak Pacem in Terris Association, and their superiors to fulfill their moral obligation.

The concept of the interdependence of peace and freedom, of peace and adherence to human rights, represents an artificial, fabricated merger of two distinct and separate components because the relationship mentioned previously does not exist in the binding form presented by the pope.

The contents of peace declarations and appeals voiced by the present pope are, deplorably, so abstract and undefined that, apart from proclaiming the idea of peace in the present world, they are substantially ineffective. It must be said that they do not correspond to the developments of history, since the very institution which issued them has in the past frequently sanctioned, under various pretexts, wars and use of the tools of death. Certain parts of the Roman Catholic clergy, who play a considerable role in the real events in their countries and their world, are proposing far more realistic positions in the defense of peace and in their ideas of social justice than many a prelate in the Vatican. The fight for peace is a complicated affair, and only effective cooperation and joint action by all truly peace-loving forces, including the believers, can lead to its victorious conclusion.

TOMAN VIEWS 1984 AGRICULTURAL RESULTS, 1985 GOALS

LD282101 Prague CTK in English 1829 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 28 (CTK) -- The task facing Czechoslovak agriculture this year and in the second half of the 1980's is to maintain its good performance in the production of grain, meat, milk and livestock products, Minister of Agriculture and Food Miroslav Toman said at a press conference here today.

He added that production is planned to increase in livestock feeds, sugar beet, hops, vegetables and fruit.

In 1984, not only a record grain harvest of 12 million metric tonnes was reaped but also the highest ever harvest of fodder grasses - 15.6 million tonnes, the minister said. Also the harvest of oleaginous plant and legumes were good, and increases were recorded in sugar beet and potatoes.

Annual milk yield per cow 3,526 litres, 142 litres more than in 1983. Agricultural enterprises succeeded in cutting costs per unit of production, and have made higher profits.

Just as in the other branches of the national economy, also in agriculture the principles of effectiveness and rational use of all resources of feeds, materials, fuels and energy are being observed. Further increases in livestock production will have to be achieved without higher feeds imports, the minister said.

He noted that the low temperatures earlier this month, 36 degrees centigrade below zero in places, did not seriously damage winter cereals and rape, but will probably have an adverse effect on apricots, peaches and grapes.

RELIEF SUPPLIES PRESENTED TO ETHIOPIAN AMBASSADOR

LD282126 Prague CTK in English 1838 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Prague Jan 28 (CTK) -- Food, blankets, tents, medical supplies and lorries worth 11 million crowns were handed over today by officials of the Czechoslovak National Front to Ethiopian Ambassador Wondwossen Hailu.

National Front Deputy Chairman Tomas Travnicek said that this form of aid will continue to be extended to Socialist Ethiopia, in addition to official state aid.

In a message to the Ethiopian people, the conviction was expressed that the government will soon overcome the present difficulties caused by the long-lasting drought which affected about eight of Ethiopia's 42 million people.

The Ethiopian ambassador spoke of the voluntary resettlement program and condemned attempts to connect the difficulties with the revolution which overthrew the fuedal regime in 1974. There was drought and hunger in Wollo Province in 1965-66, and in Wollo, Tigre and Eritrea in 1972-74, the ambassador pointed out. He stressed that Czechoslovakia and other socialist countries were also extending aid to Ethiopia aimed to help it cope with its difficulties on a more permanent basis.

MEDIA CONTINUES ATTACK ON FRG REVANCHISTS

'Nazi Imitators' Assailed

LD281342 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0243 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- The lead article in the 28 January edition of NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, under the headline "A Suicidal Playing with Fire," reads as follows:

The latest provocations by extremists in the FRG has prompted utter outrage and the most bitter condemnation from all forces of reason and realism in East and West. The insolent, Nazi style warmongering in THE SILESIAN, the organ of the regional association, is considered disgraceful. All the more so because it comes at a time when playing with the fire of war can easily lead to a great conflagration, a nuclear inferno.

It cannot be overlooked that the extremists in the FRG are working their way with greater force into the view of the international public with their insane plans and speculations, at a time when the people are supporting the safety of peace with increasing resolution in clear recognition of the current dangers. Therefore, they have received with great satisfaction the news that the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed to commence the negotiations agreed on between them on nuclear space weapons in Geneva on 12 March 1985.

The fact that the revanchist provocation coincides with the news of the meeting in Geneva is instructive. There is quite clearly a causal link between the two: Precisely at this moment, as we stand at the beginning of new negotiations, which will certainly be complicated and protracted but which open up the prospect of moving from confrontation to cooperation, from the arms race to disarmament, those in the FRG whom the whole direction of events does not suit are developing a veritable love of hectic activity.

What these people want is clear. They want to reverse the total defeat of German imperialism in World War II. They want to perform once again what those who have rotted away under the rubble of the Reich chancellery did not achieve. They want to stage anew, with military force, the "German Reich" which perished forever in the fire of World War II. They want -- this can be read in detail in THE SILESIAN -- the Bundeswehr to march through Warsaw Pact territory, up to the Soviet border and onto Soviet territory. Incidently, these Nazi imitators, full of delusions of grandeur, want to swallow up Austria as well. The idea seems like a copy of the fascist plans of conquest. Except that now they call it the "solution of the German question" and "solution of the European question."

Let nobody say that these are just the fantasies of one individual candidate for the lunatic asylum. Efforts are already underway in Bonn to turn the scandal around in this direction. Clearly, some regard the unadorned expression of such secret wishes as embarrassing and tactically unwise. But others, the chiefs of the professional expellees, for example, those who only recently boasted that "Nothing can happen in Bonn without us," consider the decoding of a few somewhat vague slogans as particularly apt.

Precisely in accordance with their way of thinking, the author of the article in THE SILESIAN, who by the way was previously an active member of the ruling CDU and the regional association, has written down what both types of people think.

He has revealed in black and white the truth behind "keeping the German question open," which is waffled about again and again; what the deeper meaning is of the invocation of the "1937 borders," and why certain forces in the Federal Republic have so much trouble in overcoming the past, in other words, recognizing the results of World War II and postwar development without reservations. He has extended the scope of the slogan of the forthcoming Silesian gathering in Hanover, which has Bonn's blessing -- "Silesia remains our future in the Europe of free people" -- not only to counter-revolutionary attacks on the social conditions in the socialist countries, but their military conquest under the flag of the Bundeswehr, their annexation.

There is another coincidence which makes the disgraceful nature and shamelessness of the extremists blatantly obvious. They ignited their explosives while the people are preparing for the 40th anniversary of liberation. As 8 May approaches, the international political discussion is concentrated on the main lesson of the victory over fascism, namely, to do everything to make sure that no new world conflagration, which this time would threaten to extinguish life on our planet, breaks out.

The revanchist paper has made clear for everybody why there is official reluctance in the FRG to mark 8 May as the day of liberation, and why it is not taken as an opportunity to learn lessons from the past. It is clearly desirable to banish 8 May, because it marks the catastrophic end of that which they would like to stage anew sometime and somehow.

This is the crucial point. As Hitler was sent to hell with his whole thousand-year Nazi Reich 4 decades ago, all those who have learned nothing from that will end up on the ash heap of history. Since the Soviet Union made the decisive contribution to the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition, socialism has been further strengthened and has become a world system. Nobody could speculate nowadays about violating the peaceful achievements of the socialist countries with impunity. Anybody who ever dares that will have another thing coming. The Soviet Army, the National People's Army, and the other fraternal armies of the military coalition of the Warsaw Pact, with their great military power, are the reliable shield of socialism. They are always ready and able to destory any aggression. Nobody should let it come to the test. The war scenario from Bonn omits one calculation: It is an instruction to commit absolutely certain suicide.

Hitler's suicide cost 55 million people their lives. Today this playing with fire, as we have said, could become a nuclear world catastrophe, into which all people would be drawn. In this connection, political observers of the Bonn scene point out how dangerous it is to conduct a dual policy, which on the one hand proclaims love of peace and loyalty to treaties, but on the other gives free rein to those forces which want to repeat the conquest plans of the Nazis. This ultimately is the exact opposite of a policy which is referred to again and again in Bonn and which is concerned to ensure that never again will a war emanate from German soil.

In the light of the shrill accomplishment from Bonn for the forthcoming Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States and for the international preparations for 8 May as the day of victory and liberation, Bonn will have to answer the demands of the people: When will the overt and covert support for those incorrigible and dyed-in-the-wool forces in the shape of the professional expellees finally be stopped? Here are the roots of a permanent threat to European peace; here is an abuse of those young people in the FRG who were born there and have long since, and rightly, regarded the FRG as their home.

When, finally, will Bonn not only pay lip service to the European frontiers which arose as a result of the war and postwar development, in accordance with the system of European treaties and the Helsinki Act, but also actually accept them in every respect as final international law? When, finally does Bonn intend to settle its debt with history, its creditor, and for its make make a constructive contribution to ensure that a war can never again emanate from German soil? These are persistent questions aimed at Bonn. It is high time for clear answers to them.

ADN Implicates Bundeswehr Colonel

LD282234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1807 GMT 28 Jun 85

["The Spiritual Mentors at the Top of the Bundeswehr -- by ADN Correspondent Ralf Bachmann" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Bonn, 28 Jan (ADN) -- Hectic efforts are being made in Bonn to smooth the waves of protest and criticism by international public opinion about the warmongering scenario of aggression in the official organ of the revanchist Silesians Association. High, even the highest, officials, are quick to point out that this is the work of a "silly young man," a "loner."

But these transparent attempts to play the matter down are not taken seriously in Bonn, even by journalists of newspapers close to the CDU. Only too well is the contribution by the colonel in the Bundeswehr General Staff, Gerhard Hubatschek, remembered; it was he who provided the military-political basis, as it were, in the magazine EUROPAEISCHE WEHRKUNDE for the concept of aggression in the SCHLESIER. But the colonel, known by his pithy sayings such as "The primary of the military" and "Courage for power," is a confidant of Defense Minister Woerner, and sits on the Bundeswehr Planning Staff.

The decisive precondition for a march by the Bundeswehr to the Soviet border as described in the SCHLESIER, is described by the Bundeswehr colonel as the "securing of the political and military strength of the Federal Republic and the West." He was concerned to emphasize that security and the preservation of peace, as understood by him, had to be solved "no longer only by ways of arms and disarmament, but also through changing the political structure in Europe."

Colonel Hubatschek, who, as the paper DIE WELT writes, "knows how to formulate his military-political ideas in a manly manner," and who has gained experience at the grassroots level as the commander of an armored infantry batallion, also reveals in WEHRKUNDE the recipe by which a "change in the political structure in Europe" can be achieved. It is important to force the Soviet Union to change its policies, is the opinion of the General Staff officer, "be it by way of the political and psychological effect of military superiority, or be it by way of direct use of military force." Concrete political actions had to serve both purposes.

Thus the author in the SCHLESIER has done no more than to discuss consistently and in detail the recipe of Bundeswehr Colonel Hubatschek to alter the European postwar order and reestablish a German Reich within the 1937 border, a recipe which openly includes the calculation of war. Thereby he has done justice, almost in a General Staff-like manner, to his spiritual mentor who sits in a leading position in the Bundeswehr. It would be dangerous to believe that the author in the SCHLEISER was only a "loner."

KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVES DPRK VICE PREMIER FOR TALKS

AU281138 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Jan 85 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 24 January Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received Kim Pok-sin, vice premier of the DPRK, candidate member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, and chairman of the Committee for Light Industry.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, the partners in the talk praised the high level of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK which, as result of the agreements between Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song, are experiencing further development. Kim Pok-sin conveyed the most cordial greetings and best wishes from Kim Il-song to Erich Honecker and Werner Krolikowski reciprocated equally cordially on his behalf.

The partners in the talk exchanged experiences in the management of the national economy in both countries and discussed the deepening of scientific-technological and economic cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK. Werner Korlikowski and Kim Pok-sin reaffirmed the conviction that the stronger world socialism, the more secure peace. They jointly welcomed the planned negotiations between the USSR and the United States as an important contribution to securing peace and preventing a nuclear inferno.

The discussion was attended by Werner Buschmann, GDR minister for light industry, and Pak Hyon-po, DPRK ambassador to the GDR.

FRG GREENS GROUP HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE; DEPARTS

LD251911 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1456 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Berlin, 25 Jan (ADN) -- An FRG Greens delegation led by parliamentary group spokeswoman Waltraud Schoppe, gave a press conference at the International Press Center in Berlin today to mark the conclusion to its 4-day stay in the GDR. In her introductory remarks Waltraud Schoppe expressed thanks, in the name of the women accompanying her, for the friendly reception in the GDR, and spoke in favor of a continuation of the dialogue. She announced that the Greens had invited the Democratic Women's League, as their host in the GDR, to a return visit the FRG.

The Greens see their journey to the GDR as being "in the spirit of trust-building measures," she said. They had sought dialogue with the people in the GDR. The deputy added: "There is a great difference between getting theoretical information from books or newspapers about conditions here, and coming here and being able to exchange different standpoints through meetings and dialogue with the people."

In her statement, Waltraud Schoppe spoke in favor of the recognition of GDR citizenship. One must recognize, she said, "that in the postwar period two German states have come into being, that two different systems exist next to one another. Our contacts here have shown that people in East and West are fighting for peace; the differing views about how peace is achieved and can be secured have been exchanged here." In this connection she sharply condemned the claims for the return of territory and occurences "which we note in the Federal Republic at the moment. I mean the remarks made by Herr Hupka and Herr Dregger." These claims for the return of territory, as formulated by Hupka, "we regard as fatal. They are completely opposed to what we want. They stand in the way of securing peace and they play into the hands of people who are doing what we reject."

Hupka's remarks benefited and gave an opportunity to those who wished to promulgate the view that peace could be allegedly secured by stockpiling weapons and through more powerful armaments. "You know that many of us are pacifists in the sense that we say we must achieve total disarmament in order to secure peace in the world."

To achieve this, all opinions and statements, all views which could lead to peace and disarmament, must be heard. Waltraud Schoppe referred, as justification for her view, to "the fatal world situation, which is characterized by a strong arms drive, in view of the fact that we are dealing with arms technology which could lead not only to people being killed, but to another war which would make life on earth impossible."

Waltraud Schoppe welcomed the fact that in the concluding talks between her delegation and representatives of the GDR, the organization of a peace seminar had been proposed by Herbert Haeber, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. This was received with great pleasure as a good suggestion.

The parliamentary group spokesman outlined the Greens' view on relations between the FRG and the GDR. She explained: "Our Germany policy is based on respecting GDR citizenship. We want the permament missions to be changed to embassies. We want the Salzgitter Registration Office to be closed and the center of the Elbe to be recognized as the border."

In her assessment of the journey, Waltraud Schoppe stressed that the Greens delegation received great attention in the GDR and valued the significance of their reception by high-ranking GDR personages. The people we met here, she added, received us with great cordiality.

We arrived here with a number of presents, she said, but we are leaving with more luggage than we arrived with. However, despite all the friendliness, there of course existed very great differences between the Greens and the representatives of the GDR with whom they had become acquainted. She then put forward a series of views held by the Greens, which regards itself as "an anticapitalist party." They have, however, also a number of reservations about the path of true socialism.

At the conclusion of her remarks, Waltraud Schoppe spoke about the current discussion in the FRG regarding 8 May. She said that the executive committee of the Greens had sent a letter to Chancellor Kohl saying that 8 May should be celebtated in the Federal Republic with more than a church service.

"I regard 8 May as a day of liberation, a day of liberation from fascism. Liberation because the Germans were at that time not able to free themselbes from fascism unaided." The Greens had proposed inviting to an 8 May event in the Bundestag, people who had experienced fascism in a way the current generation had not, people who had been in concentration camps because of their political views. I believe, she said, that one must give these people the opportunity on that day to report what happened then. As the day of liberation 8 May also involves great tasks, as today we must achieve a policy leading to real disarmament steps.

In reply to a question on whether the delegation's expectations had been fulfilled and if the Greens are still interested in a continuation of its relations with the GDR, Birgit Arkenstette said: "We have great interest in continuing to cultivate contacts and collecting experiences which are very impressive here." Much has been done for women in the GDR; their position in society has been improved. These expectations had been fulfilled in the sense that the Greens had seen that the situation of women in the GDR was stronger than that of women in the FRG.

Asked about certain aspects of the domestic situation in the FRG in connection with 8 May, Waltraud Schoppe said: "It has been important for me to see what attitude the people here have. I believe that the attitude of people here is very honest. The people here want peace, just as we want it." The Greens have examined 8 May 1945 and its consequences in depth. Today it is not enough to say that antifascism is also anticapitalism. "We live in capitalism. We must come to terms with it. The revolution is not due in our country at the moment. I don't think that it is due in the longer term either."

In reply to a further question she added: "I believe that at the moment, capitalism and peace must go together, otherwise there will be no survival for the people, either in capitalism or in socialism." Her party colleagues also believe that more democracy amounts to greater security and peace, and that states become stronger when they cease to define their own strength in terms of military strength.

Birgit Arkenstette commented on revanchist demands in the FRG, and stressed that the Greens would look daily at what was happening in the Federal Republic in this regard. They are conducting a continuous struggle against speeches such as those by Herr Dregger, and particularly Herr Hupka, which recently had been on the increase, questioning the borders and denying Poland the right to exist within its current borders.

This policy endangers peace. Hanne-Margret Birckenbach expressed the hope that the recent learning process on peace and disarmament in the FRG would develop further as a result of new ideas on peace policy. There are justified hopes, such as those attached to the forthcoming negotiations between the USSR and the United States.

In conclusion, Waltraud Schoppe said that the Greens' meeting with official representatives in the GDR was an important beginning that should be continued.

FISCHER ENDS TOUR WITH STOPOVER IN DJIBOUTI

LD282316 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 28 Jan 85

[Text] Djibouti, 28 Jan (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer stopped in Djibouti on Monday 28 January for a meeting with Foreign Minister Bahdon Farah Moumin. They discussed the international situation and bilateral relations and agreed that the today's foremost task is to safeguard peace. All states, large and small, should make their contribution to this end. In discussing the level of bilateral relations, they stated that there are opportunities which could be used to develop them. They expressed their conviction that good relations could provide a valuable impetus to the development of the international situation.

Oskar Fischer was on his way home from visits to the Arab Republic of Egypt and the YAR. In Sanaa he was seen off this morning by Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim Ali al-'Iryani.

SIEBER HOSTS NETHERLANDS LABOR PARTY OFFICIAL

LD281844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 Jan (ADN) -- In view of the great dangers to peace and the future of humanity, it is necessary to make increased efforts toward ending arms escalation and bringing about a change toward disarmament and detente.

This was stated in Berlin today by Guenter Sieber, member of the SED Central Committee and chief of the Central Committee International Relations Department, and Maarten van Traa, foreign affairs secretary of the Netherlands Labor Party.

In view of the SED and the Netherlands Labor Party, the prevention of the militarization of space and the freezing of all nuclear arms arsenals is of particular importance. The partners in the talks welcomed the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the start of new negotiations on the whole range of space and nuclear weapons of strategic and medium range. They expressed the desire of both parties to contribute positively toward influencing the agreed negotiations.

During the meeting, Maarten van Traa explained the efforts of the Netherlands Labor Party to prevent the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles in the Netherlands.

Guenter Sieber related the active contribution of the SED and the GDR toward realizing the peace program of the socialist community of states, and affirmed the obligation of the socialist German state to do everything possible to ensure that war never again emanates from German soil.

The partners in the talks discussed possibilities for the international cooperation of communist and social democratic parties in the interest of peace and disarmament. They agreed to continue, in an appropriate way, the contacts between the two parties on this issue.

HONECKER SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIAN LEADERS

LD261150 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- On the 35th anniversary of the Indian Republic, Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, conveyed greetings by telegram to Zail Singh, president of the Indian Republic, and Rajiv Gandhi, prime minister.

In it Erich Honecker assures support for the Indian people's great efforts to strengthen the national unity, sovereignty, and integrity of India and wishes it further successes in the country's economic, scientific-technological, and cultural development.

It also stresses that India's active work for the preservation of world peace, disarmament, and international understanding is highly regarded in the GDR. Erich Honecker expresses the certainty that the continuation and deepening of the two states' joint work for nuclear disarmament and a return to detente will also in future make an effective contribution to the struggle by all peace forces to bring about a change for the better in international relations. He expresses the conviction that the further expansion of the close, friendly, and flourishing cooperation between the GDR and India serves the welfare of both peoples.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION WITH USSR -- Moscow, 24 Jan (ADN) -- An agreement on scientific-technological cooperation for 1986-1990 was signed in Moscow today between the Robotron Combine of the GDR and the USSR State Committee for Agricultural Technology. It covers the development and introduction of computer systems with microprocessor controlled terminals and remote data processing in enterprises and institutions of the USSR's agriculture and food industry. [Excerpt] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1939 GMT 24 Jan 85 LD]

GDR-USSR FRIENDSHIP PROTOCOL -- Moscow, 25 Jan (ADN) -- The 1985 protocol between the GDR Society for German-Soviet Frienship (DSF) and the Soviet Society for Friendship With the GDR was signed today in Moscow. The chairman of the Soviet society, Sergey Lapin, stressed that cooperation between the two organizations in 1985 would be characterized by the preparations for the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism and for SED and CPSU Congresses. DSF Vice President Heinz Kuhrig paid tribute to the deepening of cooperation decided in the annual protocol as a concrete contribution by the friendship societies to the further deepening of the fraternal ties between the two peoples. This was the concern of all citizens of the GDR, particularly the 6 million friends of the Soviet Union in the organization. Among the social highlights of the year in both countries are the weeks of German-Soviet friendship to mark the 40th anniversary of victory and liberation. The DSF will actively support the preparation of the USSR "Days of Culture" in the GDR in May. Over 70 friendship trains are to travel to the USSR to meetings in towns communities, residential areas, and factories. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1655 GMT 25 Jan 85 LD]

HEALTH AGREEMENT WITH AUSTRIA -- Vienna, 25 Jan (ADN) -- A plan for cooperation in the sphere of health between the GDR and Austria over the next 2 years was signed in Vienna today by Austrian Minister of Health and Environmental Protection Dr Kurt Steyrer, and GDR Deputy Minister of Health Dr Rudolf Mueller. The arrangement is based on the state health agreement between the two countries which has existed for ten years. Both ministers praised the new plan as a continuation of the successful and proven cooperation between both states. Present at the signing ceremony were the participants in the scientific symposium which had spent the preceding days dealing with questions of medical rehabilitation in both countries. On behalf of GDR Minister of Health Professor Dr Ludwig Mecklinger, Dr Mueller extended to Dr Stryrer an invitation to visit the GDR this year. The invitation was gratefully accepted. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1625 Jan 85 LD]

OLAH, CZINEGE ADDRESS MEETING ON ARMY TASKS

LD252114 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] A leadership meeting was held at the Defense Ministry in which Defense Minister Colonel General Istvan Olah evaluated the work of the People's Army last year and laid down this year's tasks for the country's defense forces. Deputy Prime Minister Lajos Czinege also spoke at the meeting.

DEPUTY MINISTER CZIPPER ON GAS SUPPLY PROBLEMS

AU251200 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jan 85 p 5

[Interview given by Gyula Czipper, deputy industrial minister, to "B.I.G.": "Gas Supply Restrictions Have Been Lifted"; First paragraph is paper's introduction]

[Text] The weather is getting warmer and the Ministry of Industry lifted all gas supply restrictions for the whole country on 23 January. As a result of the unexpected cold weather, from 6 January, 11 large enterprises were ordered to reduce their consumption. We asked Gyula Czipper, deputy industrial minister, for further details on domestic energy supplies.

[B.I.G.] How much did daily gas consumption increase in the country and why was it necessary to order the reduction of consumption in the industrial plants?

[Czipper] In the current plan we took into account the fact that we have 7.25 billion cubic meters of domestic gas, or 19.8 million cubic meters daily. In addition to this, we can count on 9 million cubic meters of Soviet gas daily, which has arrived exactly according to contract, even during the coldest days. These days, the demand of the population and, of course, of the industrial and agricultural plants has increased to such an extent that we have opened our underground storage facilities at Hajeuszoboszlo, Pusztaederics, and Kardoskut, from where we have suppled consumers with 6 million cubic meters of gas a day. Thus, the consumption of gas per day has more than doubled. We ordered the restrictions partly to assure steady supplies for the population and partly to avoid technical disturbances in the network. The Hungarian hydrocarbon branch was not prepared for such peak performance. Besides, the restriction meant the withdrawal of 2 million cubic metres of gas per day. Today, however, all the plants involved are receiving the same amount of gas as of 4 January, which was a day with a completely average temperature.

B.I.G.] Why are you now stressing the importance of average temperature?

[Czipper] The Hungarian energy supply system, based on the experience of many years, also prepared itself this year for an average winter temperature of minus 5 centigrade. A characteristic meteorological factor: In January last year there was only one day in which the average temperature dropped below minus 4 centigrade! Many people claim that the experts have neglected preparations and have not stored adequate reserves. As such cold can be expected every 10 to 15 years at the most, overstoring reserves would mean a considerable burden for the people's economy and for the enterprises.

[B.I.G.] And now about oil? The earlier news was depressing in this area, too.

[Czipper] In the second and third weeks of January, the Hungarian oil industry was able to process 30,000 metric tons of oil per day. From the Soviet Union came 24,000 metric tons of oil, without any delay let me add, and according to the previously agreed schedule. The problem began with the further transportation of mineral oil products: There was a slowdown in the unloading of road tankers as the products froze in the cold. And on top of everything, demand considerably increased. There have been no dramatic shortages, however, and now that the weather has improved work has balanced itself out everywhere.

[B.I.G.] Each day there are 60,000 people working strenuously in the coal mines. And it seems that no amount of coal is enough; tumultuous events are taking place on the sites of the fuel and building material enterprise.

[Czipper] Daily, 90,000 tons of coal are excavated from the mines; of this, 16,000 tons are handed over to the domestic trade. This is really not enough these days. But let me add that during those earlier, very cold days the machines at the open-air excavations froze; at the distribution lines, the coal literally froze to the conveyor belts and turned to stone in the freight cars. The situation is well illustrated by the fact that 600 of the freight cars directed to the Tiszapalkony Power Plant could not be unloaded until now. All we can do is ask the population for patience. To ease the shortage we are importing coal above the plan.

[B.I.G.] There has been an all-time record in the daily peak level of electric energy consumption. Meanwhile, many people have complained of power failures.

[Czipper] The two things are related. The normal maximum load capacity of the network is 5500-5600 megawatts. From 6 January, the figure increased to over 6,000. The domestic power stations increased their output to the limit, which in itself is a considerable source of disturbance. In addition, there were the already mentioned supply problems with combustible material. As a result of the overburdening, on 8 January the international electric energy system stopped operating for 3 hours, thus depriving the supply of 500 megawatts. The extraordinary cold caused other technical problems, too. The nuclear power station in Paks, however, with the exception of a single short stop, worked outstandingly: It supplied the country with 20 million kilowatt hours of electric energy daily, much more than its average output.

[BIG] What will happen if the cold weather returns?

[Czipper] We have paid a high price but we have also gained some experience from dealing with the problems. The economic committee of the government is evaluating the damage at the moment, and the production and income losses of the enterprises. Now that the weather has improved, regardless of what February has in store, we must economize in our households as well as at plants and in agriculture. The Ministry of Industry recently signed separate saving contracts with 84 large industrial enterprises. But our basic principle in the most extreme cold has been and continues to be that we regard it as a primary task to ensure the best possible and most secure supply of energy for the population.

POLITBURO ISSUES RESOLUTION ON GDANSK SITUATION

AU281539 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jan 85 p 1

["PZPR Central Committee Politburo Resolution Concerning an Assessment of the Sociopolitical and Economic Situation and the Party's Activities in Gdansk Voivodship"]

[Text] At its field session in Gdansk, the PZPR Central Committee Politburo made a comprehensive assesment of the activity of the voivodship party organization and the sociopolitical and economic situation on the Gdansk coast.

The Politburo noted a growing influence by the voivodship party organization on the shaping of the civic socioproductive energy of the working people on the coast and praised its efforts in implemeting the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPRA Congress.

Stressing the party's undeniable achievements in the region, the Politburo also noted the presence of a series of weaknesses. In order to overcome them, it is essential to increase ideological and training work and further improve the activity of party organizations and cells. These should tackle and solve important problems of the working class and the whole of society more effectively than up to now and enhance the work forces' confidence in the party. This requires a constant increase in discipline during the implementation of resolutions, and a constantly greater ideological and energetic attitude by every PZPR member toward life and work. In order for the party to correctly perform its leadership role in society on the Gdansk coast, it is essential to strengthen the party's class nature and seek candidate members, chiefly among model workers, and particularly among the members of the socialist youth unions.

During 40 years of people's authority, tremendous progress in all spheres of socioeconomic life has been achieved in the Gdansk region. This has become the goal of the voivodship's working people and residents, who are building socialist reality.

Under exceedingly difficult circumstances, they have managed to raise Gdansk and other cities from the rubble; build a great and modern maritime-based industrial potential practically from the foundations; and develop science, education, and culture. In the most recent very difficult years as well, the firm majority of the coast's population has displayed patriotic dedication and civic responsibility, which have manifested themselves, among other things, in solid work and activity for the sake of the socialist renewal defined in the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution.

The Central Committee Politburo declares that the voivodship's economic potential, and the maritime economy in particular are an important element in the country's development.

The Central Committee Politburo stresses that the effective utilization of this potential should be a basis for the voivodship's further development and should speed up solving difficult problems in the functioning of the conurbation and improving the living and working conditions of the inhabitants.

The sociopolitical problems raised at the Politburo session by representatives of voivodship party cells will be examined during work on the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan.

The Central Committee Politburo will commit the voivodship's party-administrative authorities to work out, in cooperation with the government, a comprehensive voivodship development program up to the year 2000.

Such a program should emerge with the broad participation of society, especially of key factory work forces. The Central Committee Politburo asks part members and the inhabitants of Gdansk Voivodship to take an active part in the fulfillment of the socioeconomic tasks and to actively support party policy in realizing the socioeconomic goals that encourage an improvement in the working people's living conditions and the further successful development of the voivodship and the country.

STATE COUNCIL VIEWS 1985 CONTROL PLANS

AU281541 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jan 85 pp 1, 2

[Excerpts] PAP -- A session of the State Council was held in Belweder Palace on 25 January.

The State Council acquainted itself with the Supreme Chamber of Control's control plan in 1985. It determined that the plan covers the basic problems of the country's socioeconomic life. Following a discussion, the Council ordered the Supreme Chamber of Control to include additional detailed topics in the plan and modify some of the planned controls.

Next, the State Council approved a program of action by the State Work Inspectorate for 1985. This program foresees a further improvement in the system of checks on the observance of work safety rules in close cooperation with other state and social control bodies.

The State Council examined the results of the controls carried out by the Supreme Chamber of Control in 1984 on the observance of the trade union law by enterprise managements.

It stems from the analysis presented by the Chamber that the legal solutions on the subject of the trade union movement are proving themselves in practice and are creating good conditions for trade union activity. Discrepancies and contradictions have been resolved in the vast majority of cases during factory discussions. Nevertheless, these controls have also revealed cases where factory management has failed to take the legal powers of trade unions into account. This is the result of ignorance, the erroneous interpretation of regulations, and a lack of coordination between management, the self-management body, and the trade union within a given factory. One should expect the trade union movement's constant consolidation, a comprehensive and multifaceted training system, and increased supervision by relevant ministries and founding trade union bodies to eliminate these unfavorable phenomena. The State Council stressed the high degree of usefulness of the controls that have been implemented and the need to continue them.

The State Council examined a report on the 1984 activity of the Center for Professional Studies. Created by a State Council resolution, the center commenced activity in January last year. Its primary function was to organize the training of factory and national trade union aktivists. The center also encouraged and rendered essential assistance in training work organized directly by trade unions. A total of 278 courses were held for over 19,500 trade union aktivists.

This year, the training of over 30,000 people is foreseen. Recognizing the center's great usefulness in strengthening the trade union movement, trade union aktivists praised and approved the proposed forms and programs of training, stressing the necessity to continue this activity.

BARCIKOWSKI DEFENDS PROPOSED PRICE INCREASES

LD290019 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, was in Rzeszow today. He met with political, administrative, economic, and trade union activists of Rzeszow Voivodship and then with employees and students of local higher educational establishments. During the first meeting, economic issues were primarily discussed. The implementation of the voivodship's plan for last year was discussed, and tasks for 1985 presented. A great deal of time was also devoted to issues concerning price increases of staple foodstuffs. On this subject, Kazimeriz Barcikowski said:

[Begin Barcikowski recording] It ought to be frankly stated that the majority of society has treated the proposals for price changes submitted for discussion as if they were something new. These issues were announced in the Sejm, in government communiques, during consultations on the Annual Central Plan, but then they disappeared from the limelight. We talked about them at the 18th Central Committee session as if they were about to take place. Of course, we all realize that people have received the price hike proposals with displeasure, some frustration, and bitterness, but those decisions have to be made. Some people who do not know a great deal about economic issues believe that the increases can be avoided, postponed, or abandoned. The question (?has been asked), keeps being asked, and we now have to task ourselves this question: Well, what will happen if the increases are not accepted? The same thing that happened when other increases were not accepted: 2 days of happiness and then all the ensuring negative results. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU HAILS SENATOR HART'S MOSCOW VISIT

AU281218 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Jan 85 p 7

[Eugeniusz Gajda commentary: "In the Interests of a Better Understanding"]

[Text] A well-known American political activist who competed for a Democratic Party nomination as candidate in the 1984 presidential elections has paid a 4-day visit to the USSR. Gary Hart arrived in Moscow on 16 January at the invitation of a USSR parliamentary group and the USSR Academy of Sciences' United States and Canada Institute.

The American senator was received by Andrey Gromyko, USSR first deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs; he met with Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Council of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet; and attended a meeting at the United States and Canada Institute with scholars involved with problems of the North American Continent.

The chief subject of the talks was Soviet-American relations, particularly the issue of reducing armaments in the light of the USSR-U.S. talks that were announced following the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva.

In a short interview for IZVESTIYA (on 19 January), Senator Hart said: "Assessing the state of Soviet American relations, I hope they will improve in the future. Like all Americans, I followed the talks between Secretary of State G. Shultz and USSR Foreign Minister A. Gromyko with interest. Judging from the results of the talks and from my own talk with Mr Gromyko, I think we have possibilities for achieving progress in removing the danger of nuclear war."

Following his Moscow visit, Senator Hart traveled to Geneva, where he spoke at the university. He spoke out in favor of negotiations between the United States and the USSR; a restriction on arms, including opposition to weapons in space; and reducing nuclear arsenals.

He also expressed the view that steps should be taken to reduce the risk of nuclear war through accident or error. He proposed that, for this purpose, "U.S. and USSR military representatives hold regular meetings in order to improve mutual understanding and reduce suspicion." The 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism may be an appropriate occasion for the first meeting of this type.

A similar proposal was made by Tom Lantos, chairman of a 10-man delegation of American congressmen (Republicans and Democrats) that visited Moscow recently. Tom Lantos proposed that annual meetings of U.S. and USSR leaders be held on 25 April to commemorate the meeting of American and Soviet soldiers on the Elbe in the final days of World War II.

The visit to Moscow by Senator G. Hart and the delegation of American congressmen illustrates the broadening of U.S-USSR contacts, which serve a better understanding. These contacts also meet the expectations of American society halfway. Opinion polls in the United States confirm that most Americans are in favor of an improvement in relations between the two superpowers.

TRYBUNA LUDA ATTACKS FRG 'REVISIONIST' TRENDS

AU281241 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 26-27 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Ryszard Drecki commentary: "Propaganda Provocation by Revanchists"]

[Text] Under the banner of the "Silesian Association," the revanchists have permitted themselves a propaganda exploit which breaks all records here [in the FRG], even those set by the neo-Nazi movement, and openly reveals their true intentions.

"The FRG Armed Forces overwhelmed central and eastern Europe without encountering serious opposition and reached the Soviet border. The overwhelming majority of the population greeted the Germans as liberators." This is how a "fictitious historical account" contained in the latest issue of the Silesians' weekly DER SCHLESIER begins.

The triumphal march of the new Wehrmacht was preceded by the assumption of power in the FRG by a "government that acted firmly for the purpose of weakening the Soviet Union," as well as by a series of other "happy events" dreamed up by Hitler's heirs, such as a Soviet-Chinese war and the "voluntary annexation of Austria to the FRG."

"This is how the unification of Germany might look" says the author, one T. Finke, in the second part of the above article entitled "Thoughts on Germany." He demands that the Bonn government "weaken the socialist community by all available means," and warns realistic-thinking forces in the FRG that "one day, history will harshly judge those who are giving up Germany today."

This incredible provocation, which occurred several hours after further grotesque announcements were issued concerning the revanchist slogan of this year's "Silesian" rally and Chancellor H. Kohl's announced participation in the event, has caused a real political shock in Bonn, one that has even overwhelmed a part of the ruling camp.

H.D. Genscher, FDP chairman and foreign minister, used strong words in his speech: "A group of officials' dealings with the settlers is throwing the FRG's peaceful policy to the dogs [podpedza zdechle szkapy]. The limit of tolerance has been exceeded." Genscher demands "strict observance of the treaties that have been signed," speaks about a "violation of the peaceful feelings of our fellow citizens," and announces that "we will not permit the fruits of 10 years of peaceful politics to be wasted."

A written statement by the government spokesman sounded somewhat weaker. This statement also describes the DER SCHLESIER article as "irresponsible, harmful, and stupid," and says that the "Federal Government expects the Silesian Association to make those responsible pay the consequences." However, judging from the text of the statement, the sole reason behind the government's disgust is the "damage to the settlers good name."

However, but not even the strongest words can hide the fact that the revanchists' insolence, which has been on the increase for some time, is the result of the Federal Government's tolerance or even support of their actions. At the regular Friday press conference, journalists asked about the key political issue in the current situation: Is Chancellor Kohl still adhering to his promise to address the "Silesians'" June rally? There was no response.

TORUN TRIAL PROCEEDINGS ON 25 JANUARY

LD252340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Report on Torun Trial proceedings on 25 January; questioners unidentified]

[Text] We now broadcast a report from another day of the trial in the case of the kidnapping and murder of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, which is being held before the Torun Voivodship court.

Because of the obscure points connected with the disclosure of the travel permit used by Grzegorz Piotrowski last 19 October when traveling to Bydgoszcz, the court recalled witness Jozef M. to testify a second time today. This document had been in his possession for some time following Piotrowski's arrest.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] Please come to the table. Is this the document? And was it submitted in this heavily folded-up form? You handed it in like this? There are creases here, and unfortunately, ((?one) should not fold it) lest the document be damaged even more than it is. Are there any questions?

[Question] Could the witness tell me whether the document he received from the defendant [not named] was in the same condition you see it in today?

[Jozef M.] Well, it is a bit creased. It is somewhat crumpled today along the folds [words indistinct].

[Question] Less of these folds?

[Jozef M.] Well, in the state in which it is today.

[Question] Did it contain this entry?

[Jozef M.] This entry was there.

[Unidentified voice] It has passed through many hands in two forensic departments in Warsaw and Torun in the meantime.

[Jozef M:] But nevertheless, Piotrowski's handwriting is quite distinct here. [Words indistinct] in the same state as at present. [Passage indistinct].

[Question] What matters is whether there is any difference in the date. Does this document look just as it did previously? That is what I would like to know. I am referring to this (?portion).

[Jozef M.] (?The date).

[Question] Yes.

[Jozef M.] It looks just as it did when it came into my hands.

[Unidentified voice] Did you read this document?

[Jozef M.] I read it.

[Question] (?When?) [Passage indistinct]. Take it and go over to the microphone.

[Question] Nothing has changed? Was the handwriting different?

[Jozef M.] No, the handwriting is the same.

[Question] What was the date then? How did you read it then?

[Jozef M.] I read the same date. [sentence indistinct].

[Question] Well, can you read it?

[Jozef M.] 19 October.

[Question] There also was 84?"

[Jozef M.] Should there be?

[Question] Yes, and was there?

[Jozef M.] (?Naturally there is no guarantee of that).

[Question] And was there?

[Jozef M.] Yes, it appears to me that there was: 84, 0800 hours. That is how it appears to me.

[Question] And is the hour there?

[Jozef M.] I beg your pardon?

[Question] Is the hour there?

[Jozef M.] The hour is there.

[Question] Was there a Roman numeral 10 for certain?

[Jozef M.] The Roman numeral 10 was certainly there.

[Question] And not the Roman numeral nine?

[Jozef M.] No, it was not the Roman numeral nine.

[Question] A 10?

[Jozef M.] A 10.

[Question] Thus, you rule out, at least as far as the numeral is concerned, the numeral that signifies the month of the year, that there is some sort of (?difference).

[Jozef M.] [Sentence indistinct].

[Question] You rule it out then.

[Unidentified voice] (?It seems) that in connection with this, it appears certain [words indistinct] that a 10 was there (?as a date). However, regarding these scratches...now that you have had an opportunity to look closer at this document, you noticed it does not have the whole date. Can you see any scratches there, in this sense, near the numeral 10? Has the document been tampered with in a material sense, so to speak?

[Jozef M.] It seems to me that it has not. [end recording]

The court continued proceedings related to the evidence.

[Begin recording] [Question] An excerpt from an official memo was read out here in this hall. It transpired from it that on 25 October, the accused Chmielewski -- or, to adopt a chronological approach to the matter -- the suspect Chmielewski, revealed the spot where Father Popieluszko's body was. The Prosecutor's Office has made available a cassette on which this memo is based. We have it here in the hall. We may [word indistinct] excerpt and may replay it, if the sides want it to be played, of course. Messrs prosecutors? No. Messrs plenipotentiaries? No. Messrs defending counsel? [Words indistinct] And defendant Chmielewski?

[Chmielewski] [Words indistinct] was read.

[Question] We are to regard this memo as evidence?

[Chmielewski] Oh yes, please do, very much so.

[Question] This will suffice, will it not?

[Chmielewski] Yes. If I may say a few words. If this is to be regarded as evidence, I would ask that together with this memo, the relevant verbatim transcript of this cassette's contents also be included. [sentence indistinct].

[Question] Well, we can replay this excerpt. [sentence indistinct].

[Chmielewski] [Words indistinct] go ahead, please.

[Begin cassette recording] [Unidentified voice] We are now in Wygoda village by the Wstazyna River. The date is 25 October 1984; The time 1240. The inspection of the spot where the event took place and of the route taken to transport Father Popieluszko is continuing.

The examination of the site was conducted with the participation of defendant Waldemar Chmielewski. Waldemar Chmielewski would like to make the following brief statement.

[Chmielewski] On the 19th, at night, or perhaps it was on the 20th at night, anyway, around that time, we were driving back from Bydgoszcz with Father Popieluszko, who had been abducted earlier. We reached the Wloclawek dam, where we all threw the corpse of Father Popieluszko into the water.

[Question] What does we all mean?

[Chmielewski] It means all three of us who were in the car.

[Question] How did it take place?

[Chmielewski] We took him out of the trunk and threw him over the railing.

[Question] In what direction?

[Chmielewski] On the way from Bydgoszcz, from Torun -- to the left.

[Question] To the left side?

[Chmielewski] Yes, some 60, maybe 50 meters from the end of the dam.

[Question] From the end of the dam? So in the direction of the course of the river?

[Chmielewski] I do not know how the river flows there.

[Question] In the direction of the reservoir?

[Chmielewski] No, not in the direction of the reservoir.

[Question] On what side is the reservoir?

[Chmielewski] The reservoir is on the left-hand side when traveling from Torun.

[Question] I see. Good. Was Father Popieluszko alive at the moment you threw his body into the Vistula River?

[Chmielewski] From what I could observe, no.

[Question] And under what circumstances did he die?

[Chmielewski] It is difficult for me to say precisely. Anyway, it could have happened as the result of losing consciousness, or after the beatings.

[Question] What sort of beatings?

[Chmielewski] After the blows to the head.

[Question] Who struck the blows?

[Chmielewski] Piotrowski did.

[Question] With what?

[Chmielewski] With a wooden truncheon. [end cassette recording] [end recording]

Just after listening to the tape recording containing Chmielewski's statement, Pekala's defense counsel submitted that his client's statement from 25 October also be read.

[Begin recording] [begin cassette recording] The questioning started at 1020. After leaving Wloclawek, we drove to the dam, where Piotrowski ordered the car stopped on the right side. He ordered Waldek [Chmielewski] to watch the road, and me to go with him to have a look at the river. It transpired that the body could not be thrown into the river there because of the concrete turbine outlets. He ordered a u-turn be made in the direction of Wloclawek and to stop on the other side of the road, in the middle of the dam. It is on the side where there is a lot of deep water. All three of us took the body from the trunk and threw it into the water. [end cassette recording]

[Unidentified voice] That's all, isn't it? In that case we shall now play back video cassettes, a video cassette recording showing the recovery of Father Popieluszko's body from the Vistula.

[Begin cassette recording] [Unidentified voice] Wloclawek, 30 October, 1700. We are at the Vistula in Wloclawek, the place where recovery operations of the body of Father Jerzy Popieluszko, who was thrown in the river on 19 October, are taking place in the area pointed out by the suspect Leszek Pekala. On the basis of the verbal statement given by the frogman, it has been assertained that in the so-called weir section, by the outlet of the fifth chamber, opposite the upper barrier running vertically down into the water, at a depth of approximately 3 meters, in the direction of the Vistula's flow, by the lock outlet, is Father Jerzy Popieluszko's body. The body is in a cassock, facing the lock, with its weighted torso raised slightly upwards. An inspection of the area of the body's recovery and an external examination of the body have begun.

The body is placed prostrate, soiled all over; the face bears traces of beatings and is blood-stained; the cassock is raised above hip level; the legs are tied together; the arms, too, bear traces of being tied; a weighted jute sack is tied to the legs. We find there is no watch on either the left or right wrist. For purposes of identification, we shall also check whether there is a chain with a cross around the neck since Father Popieluszko had such a chain. A dog collar can now be seen around the neck and there are documents in the pocket. Can you please take out the documents, open them and read out the surname. Money can also be seen here.

[Another unidentified voice] Jerzy Aleksander, (?Okapy), Dabrowa District.

[Unidentified voice] Is the surname illegible?

[Another unidentified voice] Popieluszko.

[Unidentified voice] Thank you. The bundle of notes has been laid out and one can say that there are 10 Z1,000 notes, 4 Z2,000 notes, 7 Z5,000 notes, 3 Z500 notes, 7 Z200 notes, 1 Z50 note; then dollar coupons: 1 10 cent coupon and a 1 cent coupon.

[Another unidentified voice] Photographing and video-recording of a permit begins. It is a permit that allows Jerzy Popieluszko of Warsaw, 15, 13, 21 Cholodna Street [numbers as heard] to own a firearm. I cannot make this out. Type of firearm -- air pistol. Caliber -- [words indistinct] 083. Firearm serial number -- 44730. Issued on 2 April 1980. Expires -- is this a 1?--30 December 1984. Issued by Warsaw Wola District Mo [Civil Militia] -- commander. The permit carries a seal with a coat of arms.

[Unidentified voice] You still have a tape showing the defendants Piotrowski and Pietruszka being confronted, is that right, gentlemen? Please go ahead. The section that has been selected.

[Begin cassette recording] [Unidentified voice] You asked Mr Piotrowski whether Popieluszko (?could be retrieved), and he told you that (?he could perhaps be found) in the Vistula.

[Unidentified voice] Mr Prosecutor, as I have said, I asked many times. I did not use the expression "could he be retrieved," only (?whether) Piotrowski (?had been with) Popieluszko. I used that (?frequently). I used it (?frequently) and, as I have said, after (?a number of these) questions, Piotrowski said in [words indistinct] that was probably on Monday, he said: In my opinion, Popieluszko is (?in the Vistula) or (?might be found) in the Vistula. And [words indistinct] (?expressed) it (?somewhat) strangely. I understood that to mean (?Popieluszko had simply drowned). [Words indistinct] that news [words indistinct] (?description) [words indistinct] in that way. [end cassette recording] [end recording]

Having examined certain stages of the investigation recorded on audio and video tapes, the court read statements made by three witnesses during the investigation. The defendants were to tell the court what their response was to those statements. Here is witness Eugeniusz M.'s statement:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified voice] The section relating to the circumstances that the court is examining reads as follows:

I cannot remember the exact date now. It could have been on the evening of 22 or 23 October 1984. In the course of my duties, I was working in the office of my immediate superior. At some stage, Adam Pietruszka arrived in the room and summoned Deputy Piotrowski to come to that room.

A conversation began between Pietruszka and (?another), of which I heard only fragments, (as I was) busy with my work. I noticed he was showing Pietruszka some documents, which they described as reports or statements. Pietruszka, after acquainting himself with the contents of those documents, said they were too long and gave them back for correction. I declared I did not hear the names of the authors of those documents, but, among others, a woman was mentioned, because the remarks were made at a certain point in the feminine gender, for example: What has she written here? I do not know the contents of those reports or documents. Only from individual, disjointed words was I able to make out that their authors were explaining the course of their activities in recent days. [end recording]

[Unidentified voice] The defendant Pietruszka.

[Pietruszka] May it please the court [word indistinct] the witness is important, inasmuch as it is hard to imagine that when people are sitting together at a table whose diameter is no greater than a meter, one can be completely excluded from a conversation, not to be able to see that I allegedly underlined something [word indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] Unless he had some urgent work, not to mention the importance of the problem he was involved with.

[Pietruszka] But since he is sick, we..., there you are, we accept that [word indistinct].

[Question] Does that mean that the accused expresses agreement with...

[Pietruszka, interrupting] Yes, I do.

[Question] (?I will finish) the question: ...to the reading of the protocol.

[Unidentified voice] The next testimony: that of Beata M.

[Second unidentified voice] To the question I was asked regarding the course of the conversation with Grzegorz Piotrowski on 21 October 1984 in the Wilanowskia coffeehouse in Wilanow, I testify as follows: In accordance with what I have testified in previous protocols, during the time I was in the Wilanowska coffeehouse, Grzegorz Piotrowski talked to me about the kidnapping of Father Popieluezko. At one point he said to me: Beata, I will tell you the truth -- I had a hand in that, but I didn't do it. I did not then ask for details of his involvement in that matter. After a moment, he made this remark: If I had to do it over again, I certainly wouldn't undertake (?it), because I don't like inconsistent people at higher levels, (people) who, up to a point, when everything is all right, say: Go ahead, boys; and later they dissociate themselves from everything when the matter is uncertain and consequences are threatened.

Those words are almost identical to those spoken by Piotrowski at that time. I remembered them. He also said to me that he had told one of the directors the same thing he told me. He mentioned no name. And that person had gone as far as to shout at him. What do you think you're saying? I understood from Piotrowski's words that it was about the kidnapping of Father Popieluszko. I still didn't know then that Popieluszko was dead, and Piotrowski didn't tell me about that, either. I didn't speak about this during previous interrogations because I was very upset at Piotrowski's arrest and at the fact that I was being interrogated. Now, only now, have I remembered those details. The protocol is dated 30 November of last year.

[Unidentified voice] Does the accused Pietruszka wish to say something on this or not? No. What about the accused Piotrowski? Does the accused agree to it being read out and included among the material evidence?

[Piotrowski] Yes, go ahead, please.

[Question] And who was the director in question?

[Piotrowski] Director Pietruszka.

[Question] The accused Pietruszka?

[Pietruszka] Esteemed court, I categorically deny any such conversation between myself and the accused Piotrowski. Another thing: As far as I am concerned, the credibility of this witness gives rise to certain associations and doubts in spite of everything.

[Unidentified voice] No, no, no answer has been given to the question that has been asked.

[Pietruszka] I received this telephoned telegram to the effect that she was ill. As far as I am concerned, esteemed court, her presence here is not [word indistinct].

[Unidentified voice] The accused does agree.

[Pietruszka] Absolutely.

[Unidentified voice] Subsequently, the court read out the testimony given by the deputy director of a department in the Interior Ministry, Zbigniew J. who was present when information was given to the accused Pietruszka by the two inspectors sent to the scene of the crime by General Platek. At that time, they revealed the license plates of the vehicles seen in Bydgoszcz. Those were the Warsaw registration plates and KZC number plates.

Finally, having heard the views of the sides and following deliberations, the court decided on several proposals made earlier by the sides taking part in the case. They primarily pertained to the issue of calling additional witnesses. The court refused to hold additional hearings for the reason that they would delay the proceedings needlessly. The court has also stated that it would lead to the determination of facts that are already known. As for calling three other witnesses whose testimonies are included among the material evidence, the court will make its decision known on Monday. The proceedings have been adjourned until Monday 28 January.

LOPATKA COMMENTS ON STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

AU281720 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 26-27 Jan 85 pp 3, 5

[Interview given by Minister Adam Lopatka, head of the Office of Religious Affairs, to L. Adamiak: "State and Church -- Common Platform of Overriding Interests;" date and place not given, first paragraph is RZECZPOSPOLITA introduction]

[Text] The constitutional principles of the PPR's religious policy are the equality of citizens, regardless of their religion or convictions, the freedom enjoyed by the churches and religious associations in implementing their religious missions, and the separation of the Catholic Church from the state. We interviewed Minister A. Lopatka on the implementation and effectiveness of this policy.

[Adamiak] What are the tasks of the Office of Religious Affairs? How were they implemented last year?

[Lopatka] The Office of Religious Affairs is the main but not the only body of state administration responsible for implementing state religious policy. The office sees to it that the constitutional and other legal enactments on religion, convictions, churches, and religious associations are implemented. The principles of state religious policy are permanent, and the government is determined to adhere to them in the future as well. What can be changed is the conditions under which these principles are applied.

The effectiveness of state policy depends on state activities, on the aforementioned internal conditions, on international conditions, and on the conduct of the churches, religious associations, and the organizations of those citizens who profess other than religious convictions.

[Adamiak] What are the present relations between the state, on the one hand, and the churches and religious associations, on the other?

[Lopatka] Some 35 churches and religious associations are active in Poland. The relations between the state and the churches and religious associations that are not Roman Catholic are good and absolutely normal. There is nothing to indicate that these relations might deteriorate. On the contrary, they continue to improve, which is very advantageous for Poland.

The relations between the state and the Catholic Church are complicated. At his press conference with foreign journalists on 28 November 1984, Premier W. Jaruzelski said among other things:

"As for relations between the state and the Catholic Church as an organization, I wish to state that they are correct. Despite various contradictions and misunderstandings, they have passed their test in the past 40 years and have proved themselves, especially in the situations that were particularly difficult and extreme. Yet the Catholic Church and the state were able to find a common platform for the sake of the people's overriding interests. However, the Catholic Church is an entity within which various trends exist. On the whole, the church leadership headed by Primate Jozef Cardinal Glemp, the contacts with whom I assess positively and value highly, show understanding for the basic issues of the state and the people. Most clergymen assume positions that make it possible for them to implement their spiritual missions without exposing relations with the state to risk. Many priests are socially active and help to positively solve various problems of our daily life. For one, I would like to stress the services rendered by many priests in reconstructing and consolidating the Polish character of our western territories.

"However, I make no secret of the fact that some clergymen are political zealots and show no respect for the principles defined by our Constitution and the state's interests.

"We disapprove of this, and are concerned over it. We continue the talks on this subject with the Episcopate. We will make every effort to eliminate such phenomena for the sake of the state and, above all, for the sake of our people."

This evaluation is still valid.

[Adamiak] People often speak of the state-church dialogue. What is its value?

[Lopatka] The state continues a dialogue with all churches and religious associations, but its dialogue with the Catholic Church is of special significance and is something that the state authorities and the responsible representatives of the Catholic Church highly value. The state is interested in maintaining a standing dialogue with the Catholic Church, and this dialogue assumes various forms. The premier has meetings with the primate from time to time. The Joint Commission of Government and Episcopate Representatives has regular meetings, having met four times in 1984. Permanent working contacts continue between the Office of Religious Affairs and the Episcopate Secretariat. Voivodas or city mayors have rather frequent meetings with diocesan bishops. Religious affairs departments in the voivodship offices have standing working contacts with the appropriate bishopric curias or with representatives of monasteries and convents. Heads of gminas and towns have talks with the clergy in parishes. Lastly, standing working contacts continue between the government and the Holy See.

The talks are occasions to discuss all the problems of relations between the state and the Catholic Church and its individual organizations bodies. Very often these talks are difficult, but after all, they help solve various problems and difficulties. In any case, they make it possible for the sides to present their positions.

[Adamiak] What is most responsible for complicating state-church relations?

[Lopatka] It is primarily the activities conflicting with the PPR Constitution and laws that adversely affect state-church relations. These activities are pursued by some priests and laymen who manipulate the church institutions for the sake of aims that defy our laws and state interests. The priests who abuse their positions and churches to further political aims harm the state as well as the Catholic Church and hinder the accord the country needs so much.

Belligerent clericalism practiced by some priests, attacks against the principle of the separation of state and Catholic Church, and the desire to subordinate lay institutions to the clergy also disturb state-church relations. We all know the various local conflicts created by such priests and clerical laymen in connection with the lay character of schools and some other lay institutions.

[Adamiak] What is the reaction of the state authorities and the Office of Religious Affairs to such Catholic priests' nonreligious activities that are in conflict with the laws?

[Lopatka] The PPR Constitution and laws do not distinguish our citizens as priests and laymen. As for their civic rights and duties, priests are neither privileged nor discriminated against. The penal and other codes treat all citizens as equals, regardless of whether they are priests. Applying the principle of equality to all, the state authorities react in various legal ways to the abuse of churches, religious rites, and religious institutions and to the activities that are in conflict with the laws and state interests. Their reaction fits the nature of such abuses and activities.

What the state authorities primarily do is to draw the superior church authorities' attention to the incorrect conduct of the priests in question and to demand the necessary measures in order to prevent any repetition of such negative activities and to punish the culprits in line with the church regulations. In more serious cases, the state authorities address their complaints in writing. In 1984, the Office of Religious Affairs had dozens and dozens of talks in connection with priests' negative activities and submitted over 30 so-called memoranda describing the illegal activities of some priests. Voivodas had dozens and dozens of similar talks with diocesan bishops and transmitted numerous appropriate letters to the relevant church authorities.

However, the effectiveness of these talks and letters has been restricted. Compared with 1983, the antistate political activities of some priests decreased in 1984, but they still continue on a rather broad scale. While some forms of these activities disappear, others take their place. The church authorities are generally too tolerant toward those priests who engage in antistate activities. Let me add that at times, these activities amount to the profanation of churches and religious symbols. In this situation, eliminating such activities calls for suitable changes.

Prosecuting bodies take over in especially glaring cases. The Office for the Control of Press, Publishing, and Public Performances also intervenes from time to time. If antistate activities involve fiscal profits, as may be the case with the production of pseudo-artistic artifacts, the appropriate treasury bodies take action.

I wish to add that it is not only the state authorities who react to illegal activities by some priests, but also individual citizens, mostly believers, who want to practice religion in churches and not listen to antistate speeches or witness activities that produce social unrest or slander representatives of the state, state institutions, and political organizations of citizens. We evaluate such civic reaction as positive. The more citizens react in this way, the fewer will be the cases in which one will "confuse" the pulpit with a Radio Free Europe microphone.

The consolidation of the freedom of religion or religious convictions will gain in strength all the more if the actions of various bellicose clerics encounter increasingly more determined opposition from the citizens concerned.

In their letters to the authorities, including the Office of Religious Affairs, citizens very often ask for more energetic reaction against the antistate activities of some priets. Such letters help us to implement the position represented by the state authorities in all their actions, namely, that the laws are the same for everyone and that no one may disregard them.

[Adamiak] How do the Catholic Church and clergy fulfill their fiscal duties vis-a-vis the state? It is said that they are privileged compared with the rest of the citizens.

[Lopatka] In line with the principle of the separation of church and state, the state does not supervise the finances of churches and religious associations. Churches and chapels are exempted from the land tax, but this tax has to be paid on presbyteries, convents, monasteries, and so on.

The churches' incomes from economic activities such as bookshops, publishing, the production of religious objects, and so on are subject to the income and turnover tax, but income such as the collection of money during a mass, for example, is tax free if it is wholly used for religious purposes. Farms owned by presbyteries and monasteries have to pay the agrarian tax (the land tax up to 1984) the same as any other farmer.

The personal incomes of the priests from such functions as christenings and funeral ceremonies are subject to the income tax in terms of a lump sum, depending on the status of the priest and the size of his parish.

I would like to stress that at present, all taxation connected with the Catholic Church continues to be paid without any backlogs worth mentioning. The situation is different from what it was 26 years ago. In 1959, very rigorous taxation regulations were introduced with regard to the Catholic Church and clergy, and when the Episcopate forbade the parish priests to keep the accounts provided for by these regulations as a condition for tax exemptions, taxation backlogs running into many millions of zlotys began to accumulate. In many cases, these backlogs exceeded the true value of the church property classified as nonsacral. In 1976, these regulations were abolished and the taxation backlogs waived.

It goes without saying that there should be no discrimination or privileges in the case of the clergy insofar as their fiscal duties in behalf of the state are concerned. Any changes in taxation regulations must apply to the clergy as well.

[Adamiak] People continue to talk a great deal about the gifts received by the churches from abroad and about their privileges regarding customs duty. What is the truth?

[Lopatka] It is true that churches and religious associations continue to receive charitable gifts from the West. In 1982, the churches received a total of 132,167 metric tons of gifts in the form of food, medicine, clothing, toiletries, and medical and hospital equipment. In 1984 they received only 58,813 metric tons of such gifts. The Catholic Church received most of these gifts -- 126,867 metric tons in 1982 and 55,318 metric tons in 1984. Let me stress that these gifts are given to the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the Red Cross, schools, and so on. This charitable help is steadily decreasing.

Charitable gifts are ditributed among the most needy people. Individual priests and some church institutions receive gifts of various kinds from abroad that are subject to customs duties. There are cases in which some of the persons receiving such gifts are granted certain customs concessions. Priests are treated exactly like all other citizens in this regard.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES BRAZILIAN CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD281906 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Henryk Jablonski received in the Belweder today the delegation of the National Congress of the Federative Republic of Brazil, including Lomanto Junior, vice president of the Senate, which is visiting Poland. The talks dealt with the issue of Polish-Brazilian relations. Emphasis was laid on the great traditions of cooperation between the two countries. Satisfaction was expressed with the current state of cooperation and new prospects that lie ahead. The international situation was also discussed. It was stressed that Poland and Brazil are invariably in favor of peace cooperation, and a settlement of international relations on the basis of sovereignty and respect for partners' differences.

CEAUSESCU PAYS WORKING VISIT TO BRASOV CITY

AU240923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0850 GMT 24 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1985 -- This morning RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu pays a working visit to large economic units in Brasov municipality. The visit is aimed at examining the way in which work started on fulfilling this year's plan provisions. The Romanian head of state's new dialogue with working people of Brasov city started at the well-known enterprise "Tractorul", a powerful unit of the Romanian industry.

STATE COUNCIL SETS GNA ELECTIONS FOR 17 MARCH

AU282147 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/1/1985 -- Elections for the Grand National Assembly -- the country's parliament -- will take place in Romania on March 17 when the electorate will cast votes in order to designate 369 deputies in Romania's legislative forum. According to the Constitution, citizens aged at least 23 who have the right to vote are eligible to the parliament which is elected for a five-year legislature.

On March 17 too, deputies will be designated in all people's councils of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes of Romania.

The date of elections was established under a decree of Romania's State Council, signed by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

SDUF, SDUO HOLD COUNTY-LEVEL ELECTIONS

AU282139 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1816 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/1/1985 -- In anticipation of the Third Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] and of the Second All-country Conference of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organizations [SDUO], conferences of these organizations took place in Romania, on January 28 in counties and Bucharest Municipality.

The SDUF is the largest permanent political body in Romania, made up of representatives of the Romanian Communist Party, the Union of Communist Youth, the General Trade Union Confederation, the Councils of Working People of Magyar and German Nationalities, the mass, public and professinnal organizations, the Creative Artists' Union, the religious denominations, virtually of all social classes and strata in Romania, irrespective of nationality.

The conferences analysed the activity carried out since the previous SDUF Congress and set measures for the implementation of the tasks incumbent on the councils of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and on the component mass and public organizations for the economic and social development of Romania over the 1986-1990 period and until the year 2000.

During the conferences there were elected the county-level councils and the Bucharest Municipal Council of the SDUF, and their executive bureaux. Also elected were the SDUO county-level committees and the Bucharest Municipal Committee of the SDUO and their bureaux as well as the delegates to the Third Congress of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The conferences also elected candidates to the central SDUF and SDUO bodies.

GROWTH IN CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES 'STRONG'

AU290941 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 29 Jan 85

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/1/1985 -- A strong growth of Romania's consumer goods industry and personal services, and larger incomes of all working people translate in a wider range of services and commodities that they can buy. The socialist retail trade went up from 12.1 thousand million lei in 1950 to 63.7 thousand million lei in 1965 and to 259.3 thousand million lei is planned for 1985. Let us show, by way of example, that annual footwear sales per capita average 3.4 pairs adding to which is a broad spectrum of fabrics, clothing and knitwear.

Shrinking differences among socialist segements and a leveling up of living standards are obvious if we take a look at the sales of durable goods that bespeak a higher purchasing power. So, for instance, if in 1955 only one family in eight owned a radio receiver, one in 446 a vacuum cleaner, one in 625 a washing machine, and one in 1,532 a car, in 1984 every other family owned one radio receiver, one TV set and one refrigerator, two in five families had a washing machine, one in five families had a vacuum cleaner and one in ten families owned a car.

According to the directives of the Thirteenth RCP Congress, in 1985 the volume of sales through the socialist network will be 9-10 percent up on 1985.

In the manufacture of durables the stress will fall on their better performance. The volume of services -- an index that shows a higher standard of civilization -- is to rise by 68-76 per cent, with priority given to those for which the demand is higher. The prospects for Romania's economic and social development until the year 2000 are that the population's consumer demands will be better fulfilled as part of a better quality of life.

STATISTICS OFFICIAL ON 1-8 FEB LIVESTOCK CENSUS

AU241901 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Jan 85 p 3

[Excerpts] The thorough substantiation of technical and organizational measures that must be taken in order to develop the livestock sector and to establish real bases for the 5-year and annual plans are directly connected to obtaining detailed and real information on the number, structure, and productive potential of the number of animals in possession of all breeders. Therefore, organizing a census of animals is of great importance in the way in which it is conceived and carried out, thus ensuring a united framework for obtaining information regarding livestock development, the number, and the quality of animals in all units. We asked a few questions concerning the way the census will be carried out this year to Comrade Petre Ghimbulut, deputy director general of the Central Directorate of Statistics, secretary of the Central Commission for Animal Census.

[Question] To begin with, would you be so kind as to explain the significance of a domestic livestock census, which is of great interest for our national economy and for every citizen?

[Answer] I would like to stress that the livestock census, as a method of gaining precise information of a broad nature about the numerical and qualitative increase of livestock, has become a regular practice in most countries with a developed livestock sector, including our own.

This year's census takes on particular significance because it will take place soon after the 13th RCP Congress, whose documents clearly point out the major tasks of strongly developing the livestock sector: increasing the number of animals and animal products, and raising the share of this branch in the overall agricultural output and revenues. According to State Council Decree No 1/1982, at the beginning of every February we carry out a census of the number of cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, horses, rabbits, fur animals in breeding stations, poultry, and bee colonies. The census relies on statements by animal owners, verified by visits to every farm, and a subsequent compulsory counting of animals on the spot. This action is carried out in order to get a clear picture of the animals' exact number, species, age group, sex, and their economic purpose in socialist units and people's households in each locality throughout the country. Starting from the particular importance of the census, the above mentioned decree greatly increases the responsibility of state bodies, of all animal owners in socialist units, and private households, and of all people engaged in this work of national interest regarding both the preparation and organization of the census and the carrying out of the registration.

This year the domestic livestock census will begin at the same time all over the country, on 1 February, at eight o'clock in the morning -- henceforth considered as the moment of reference for all registrations -- and will last until 8 February. This means that the animals delivered to the state, sold, put to butcher, bought, or those that have died in the period between the moment of reference and their actual registration will be marked down for the farms that owned them; however, animals born after the date of reference will not be registered since they did not exist when the census began. I would like to note that for the agricultural state enterprises and agricultural cooperatives the animal census will take place at the farm; for the private households, at the owner's dwelling.

[Question] What do you think one has to be aware of from the very beginning of the census?

[Answer] It is important that the checking teams pay maximum attention to strictly observing the norms for registering animals in the census forms, which is to take place only after the declarations of the owner have been checked and the animals have been counted on the spot. Likewise, it is very important to check with exactingness whether all the organizational and methodological norms are strictly observed by registering animals according to age groups, biological, and economic characteristics. In case the check teams notice any violation of legal provisions, penalization measures must be applied to those who committed them and the errors noted must be corrected.

BRIEFS

PRK PROVINCIAL OFFICIAL VISITS -- Between 10 and 17 January, a delegation from the PRC, led by Meng Fulin, vice governor of Anhui Province, paid a documentation visit to our country. The Chinese guests visited some agricultural, food industry, and research units in Brasov, Prahova, Dimbovita, and Giurgiu Counties, and Bucharest municipality. At the end of the visit, Marin Capisizu, minister state secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry, chief of the Department for Food Industry, received the Chinese delegation. On this occasion, issues on developing Romanian-Chinese cooperation in the fields of agriculture and the food industry were discussed. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 85 p 5 AU]

COMMUNIQUE RELEASED ON MEXICAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

LD262245 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1450 GMT 26 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- A joint Yugoslav-Mexican communique was released simultaneously in Belgrade and Mexico today. It says:

Miguel de la Madrid, president of the United Mexican States, paid an official and friendly visit to the SFRY from 24-26 January 1985 at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, was the Mexican president's host.

President de la Madrid was accompanied by Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, secretary for foreign relations; Miguel Gonzales Avelar, chairman of the Grand Commission of the Senate; Carlos Salinas de Gortari, secretary for planning and budget; and others.

On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks in addition to Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency: Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Spasoje Medinica, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; and other high-ranking officials.

While in Yugoslavia, the Mexican president addressed the delegates of the joint session of the SFRY Assembly. President Miguel de la Madrid also had talks with Milka Planinc, FEC president.

President de la Madrid laid flowers on President Tito's grave and a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Avala. At a formal session of the city assembly, President de la Madrid was made an honorary citizen of Belgrade.

At extensive and fruitful talks held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship, which marks the relations between Yugoslavia and Mexico, the president of the SFRY Presidency, Veselin Djuranovic, and the president of the United Mexican States, Miguel de la Madrid, stressed the desire and expressed the resolve to consolidate bilateral relations even more and to trade and cooperation in the spheres of joint interest. They also made a broad and meaningful analysis of the international political and economic situation.

The two sides expressed concern about the worsening international situation caused by the rivalry between the great powers, the conflicts in various parts of the world, and the deepening of the gap between rich and developing countries.

They expressed the conviction that international relations must be based on the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, in particular on the principles of the sovereign equality of states, free self-determination of peoples, nonintervention, noninterference, banning threats and use of force in world relations, and resolving disputes by peaceful means.

The two sides stressed that the arms race and the accumulation of arms of high destructive power represents a growing threat to international peace and security. They stressed that it is necessary to reach, as soon as possible, an international agreement that would lead to general and complete disarmament and contribute to the renewal of the process of detente, stressing that the responsibility for this is borne first and foremost by the great powers.

They confirmed once again their governments' complete loyalty to the goals of general and complete disarmament and to the initiatives launched in this respect within UN auspices.

President de la Madrid briefed his host on the contents of the declaration composed jointly by the heads of state of Argentina, Mexico, and Tanzania and the governments of Greece, India, and Sweden that expresses the concern of countries of various religions, cultures, and political systems because of the spread of the arms race, which leads mankind to the edge of a nuclear cataclysm, and because of the exaggerated waste of resources, which this race causes and which are so badly needed for the economic and social development of society.

The two sides agreed that the declaration represented a significant contribution to the search for necessary understanding between the great powers, with the aim of facilitating the agreements that would make control and reduction of nuclear arms possible. They pointed out the need for the declaration to be accompanied by measures that would encourage general and full disarmament, along with the participation of all countries and under efficient international control.

The two sides expressed satisfaction about the resumption of talks between the United States and the USSR, which raises hopes for relaxation, understanding, and peace in the world. They have directed a friendly call to the governments of these two countries to intensify their efforts in the direction of improving political dialogue and accepting efficient reciprocal obligations for disarmament. They also pointed out that relaxation, negotiations, and political dialogue should become a constant factor of relations among all states.

Both sides stressed the role the Nonaligned Movement countries and the policy of nonalignment in the struggle for more just international relations and preservation of universal peace and security. The two sides stressed that Nonaligned Movement plays a very significant role in present-day international relations because of its legitimate attitudes in favor of sovereignty and equality of states, peace, relaxation, and decolonization, and because it does not accept military alliances, and it does contribute to the joint aims of developing countries.

Stressing Mexico's resolve to continue to contribute to this aim, President de la Madrid stressed that Mexico's foreign policy is identical with the fundamental principles of nonalignment: the struggle for peace and international security, the right to self-determination, and the struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism.

The Mexican president stressed the significant role which Yugoslavia plays in the Nonaligned Movement.

Special attention was paid to the world economic situation and to the crisis of the international economic and financial system. It was noted with deep concern that the gap between developed and developing countries, to which the greatest burden of economic problems is shifted, continued to grow. It was stressed that the economic recovery of some developed countries did not reflect on the economic development of developing countries.

The two sides pointed to the worrying perspective of international economy and finances that face high interest rates and intensified protectionist practice.

They stressed that to create conditions that would make speedier development of developing countries possible, it is necessary that those countries are ensured a real increase in income, that their participation in trade, which has a primary function in the development, be increased, and that protectionism be genuinely overcome. As long as these conditions are not fulfilled, one cannot realistically expect a recovery of the world economy or safeguarding of the ability to repay debts.

The two sides stressed that improvement of the international economic situation also calls for consolidation of an efficient global cooperation that would make it possible for all peoples to enjoy the benefits of development. In this context, they again stressed the need to create a new and more just international order which would make it possible to reduce, through authentic cooperation, the gap between the rich and poor countries. They called upon developed countries to resume without delay the North-South dialogue and asked them to take actions in search of solutions for the existing problems.

Both sides stressed the need to strengthen cooperation between developing countries and to find an efficient method to supplement efforts aimed at strengthening their own development and coordinate attitudes on issues that affect them and that call for joint actions. Recognition was paid to the work of the Group of 77, to which Yugoslavia and Mexico belong, and which represents a forum where joint policy on a great variety of issues is coordinated.

The two sides concluded that at the present juncture, when the sources of financing are restricted due to high interest rates, developing countries have turned into exporters of capital, while at the same time the mechanisms of economic growth of developing countries have weakened and protectionist measures have increased. Therefore, developing countries should, through cooperation agreements, establish a joint attitude that would make it possible to set in train global negotiations and at the same time strengthen international cooperation. In this connection, the two countries backed the idea of convening a conference on money and financing of development.

Both sides stressed the need for debtor countries to exchange information about their economic problems. Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, emphasized that it was with great attention and understanding that Yuguslavia has received the views adopted at the meetings in Quito, Cartagena, and Mar del Plata.

Both sides also stressed that they would continue to advocate forms of cooperation that would help to revive world economic activity and reduce structural imbalances in developing countries through an efficient use of energy, agriculture, food production, foreign trade, industry and technology, and financial resources.

The two sides focused particular attention on the situation in Central America and the efforts made by the Contadora Group aimed at finding solutions to the problems confronting the region.

President de la Madrid informed Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, about the latest efforts which the Contadora Group is making in its negotiations. He pointed to the significance of the "Document on Peace and Cooperation in Central America," which contains proposals made by Central American governments concerning the efforts to bridge the gap in their views and also in obligations binding on them. New efforts are being made to coordinate the documents that, given the political willingness of these Central American governments, could lead to a debate about the remarks they themselves recently submitted. The President of Mexico stressed the role of the Contadora Group in preventing further escalation of conflicts by offering an adequate framework for negotiations.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, heard with particular attention President de la Madrid's information and, reaffirming Yugoslavia's firm support for the Contadora's Group's activity, stressed that it was necessary for the international community to support effectively the group's efforts, particularly in view of the fact that it represents the only realistic option for achieving peace and accord in Central America.

The two sides expressed their concern over the continued war in the Middle East and stressed the necessity of a lasting and just peace, which should be achieved in accordance with the UN Security Council and General Assembly resolutions that underline the need for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the occupied Arab territories and the right of all the peoples in the region to live in peace, within internationally recognized borders. At the same time they emphasized their support for the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and came out in favor of the formation of an independent and sovereign state.

Both sides expressed their great concern over the continued Iran-Iraq war and stressed the need for the conflict between the two nonaligned countries to be resolved by peaceful means, through negotiation and on the basis of the principles contained in the UN Charter.

They also agreed that it is necessary to eliminate all forms of colonialism, neocolonialism, rascism, and other forms of subjection and domination. They were particularly emphatic in their denunciation of the policy of apartheid pursued by the South African regime and the acts of armed aggression against independent African countries. They also came out strongly in favor of granting independence to Namibia as soon as possible in accordance with the appropriate UN resolutions.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, informed President de la Madrid about Yugoslavia's involvement in the efforts to promote security and peaceful cooperation in Europe, placing particular emphasis on the significance of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe.

Both sides stressed the importance of strengthening and supporting the United Nations as the basic instrument for preserving and safeguarding international peace and security, promoting international cooperation, and developing and creating a climate of understanding and harmony between nations in accordance with international law principles. In connection with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, both sides expressed their conviction that this event would contribute to strengthening the United Nations' role in the world.

Both sides stated with satisfaction that there exists an identity in the basic principles of the two countries' foreign policy that enables them to adopt identical standpoints on and similar approaches to international problems in various international forums.

During analysis of the development of bilateral relations Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, expressed their satisfaction with the continuation of bilateral contacts that contribute to bilateral understanding and cooperation. They also stressed that geographical distance and the world economic crisis prvented the two countries from achieving the same, exceptionally high degree of cooperation in other spheres that they had on the policical front. However, the fact that there is willingness to cooperate by both sides, will enable the two economies to complement each other on a larger scale and to achieve scientific and technical cooperation that reflects more the needs of their national economies. The basis for this will be the agreements reached at the recent meetings of the mixed Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

Both sides stressed the need for intensifying efforts to revive and diversify mutual trade. In this connection both sides expressed their readiness to participate in joint efforts to find out the best methods for promoting and expanding economic cooperation, and the most adquate ways for financing it.

It was also stressed that in view of the difficulties burdening the two countries' foreign trade sectors, a need had arisen for new ways in which to link conventional trade with economic complementarity, which would serve as an alternative when foreign trade cannot be channelled in any other way. [sentence as received]

Joint investments, joint technological development, formation of joint production and trade firms, helped by reciprocal credit lines, as well as various forms of trade deals (barter and others) were quoted as being among the new forms of cooperation.

It was agreed that the first step in this direction should be the expansion of bilateral contacts with the aim of establishing possible complementary sectors in the sphere of industry. Emphasis was placed on the positive effect of joint firms, such as Energomex, Fanamher, and the most recent one, Agrostemin de Mexico and their positive role in economic development and transfer of technology and in satisfying internal needs and exports in such sectors as electrical equipment industry, machine tools, agriculture, agro-industrial production and food production.

The two sides also focused on the activity underway in both countries aimed at expanding joint cooperation through the joint firms of Energomes and Fanamher.

Both sides expect that this form of cooperation will be useful for the development of new projects that will be in line with developing objectives in such fields as electronics, telecommunications, manufacturing of mining and oil industry equipment, and chemical compounds production.

Regarding cooperation in energy production, interest was expressed in sharing experiences in the use of energy, particularly solar energy, in research into new energy sources, and in better use and saving of traditional sources of energy.

Identical views were also expressed about the need to approach cooperation in agriculture, livestock breeding, and agricultural industry in an integral way so that scientific and technical cooperation can be linked with joint economic projects.

Proceeding from the fact that financial cooperation provides the backing for bilateral economic relations, the need was stressed for appropriate measures to be taken to renew, establish, and use financial mechanisms in a better way.

During the discussion on economic cooperation a positive assessment was made of the fact that the two countries had started to share experience gained in economic and social plannning. In this connection the importance of defining developing strategies was also stressed.

Both sides expressed an interest in developing and promoting the already broad scientific and technical cooperation as one of the most important forms of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries.

As far as relations in the field of culture are concerned, the two sides agreed that cooperation should be encouraged in those sectors where interests and priorities of Yugoslavia and Mexico coincide, as well as in sectors that could contribute to better mutual understanding of cultural values and achievements of the two peoples.

The two sides agreed that cooperation in the field of culture should be further encouraged, since this is the field where the essential values and identities of the two peoples are concentrated and synthesized. In this context, possibilities should also be examined for developing cooperation in the sphere of tourism.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the signing of an agreement between the press and information agencies TANJUG and NOTIMEX.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Miguel de la Madrid, president of Mexico, stressed the importance of the talks they had and expressed their satisfaction with the fact that the talks were held in a cordial and fraternal atmosphere.

On behalf of his entourage and on his own behalf, President de la Madrid expressed gratitude at the attention and hospitality accorded to them by the Yugoslav people and government. He also expressed his satisfaction with the fruitful results achieved during the visit which confirmed that firm friendship existed between Yugoslavia and Mexico.

President de la Madrid invited the president of the SFRY Presidency to visit Mexico. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will subsequently be set.

DEFENDANTS IN PROPAGANDA TRIAL QUESTIONED AGAIN

LD282157 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1526 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of Miodrag Milic, Dragomic Olujic, and Milan Nikolic, charged with the criminal act of hostile propaganda, has resumed in Belgrade District Court. At today's hearing they had to be interrogated again because the prosecution no longer charges them with conspiring to carry out hostile activity, but only with hostile propaganda.

On the whole, all three repeated what they said in their defense during their first interrogation before the tribunal chaired by Judge Zoran Stojkovic. The most extensive in his defense was Milic, whose first interrogation was also the longest. Milic tried to present his three incriminating essays, which are mentioned in the indictment, as being of a historic and scientific nature and said that many of the assertions made in them, which the prosecutor listed as incriminating, had allegedly became "generally (?accepted) in Yugoslav political culture and history." To this end, Milic made ample use of quotations from a variety of sources, presumably also wishing to create the impression that he is scientifically highly educated and well-read. Milic has an interesting ambition, a self-appointed task, which is, as he put it, to write a "history of the Yugoslav revolution covering the period from 1918 to 1981" in several books, a project on a scale which would probably scare even a consortium of history institutes. Milic said that he did not give his essays to anyone to read and that he did not read any of them to anyone else, and as for the specimen found in Vladimir Mijanovic's possession he had only one explanation, which was that it was "planted."

Olujic's assertions were similar, he asserted that he gave no essays to anyone to read, and speaking about the essay on 1968, the subject of an addition to the indictment, he said that this was a "preliminary draft" and merely a "rough sketch of theses and problems" Olujic's explanation for the presence of photo copies of issues of the emigre paper NASA REC which were found in his apartment, was that "he found them in his mail box."

Nikolic described his essay on the social structure of Yugoslav society as an academic research work, which cannot be the subject of discussion before a court but can only be subjected to qualified scientific criticism. He said that this is his master of arts thesis which he sent to his supervisor of postgraduate studies at Brandeis University in Boston. Nikolic described his supervisor as a tested "Marxist and a friend of an expert on Yugoslavia."

In connection with the incriminating article on Kosovo, he repeated that it was sent to him for literary criticism and was later published in the British journal NEW LEFT REVIEW, copies of which were to be found in many institutions in the country. Nikolic asserted that he gave neither of these two texts to anyone to read.

After giving their defense Olujic and Nikolic said that they have no more to say and refused to answer any questions.

The trial continues tomorrow.

BELGRADE AUTHOR'S TRIAL TO RESUME 31 JANUARY

LD2812119 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1805 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 28 Jan (TANJUG) -- The trial of Milan Mladenovic, an author in Belgrade, charged with enemy activity, continued in Belgrade District Court today. The testimony proceedings ended with an analysis of the defendant's private diary.

According to Dusan Radosevic, president of the court bench, some excerpts from the diary contradict some of Mladenovic's earlier testimony about his links with members of the Serb political emigration in Paris and about his work for SAVREMENIK. The defendant, however, claims that there are no such contradictions, that the sentences were taken out of context, that by virtue of this they are ambiguous, and that in fact they have a different meaning. For Mladenovic, as he stated before the court, his dabbing in politics was a mere reflection or discussion, and he and Vladisavljevic "cooperated" in this sense.

As he stated, Mladenovic is "refraining from food" while in detention because he is protesting the circumstances that place courts in our country in a situation in which they put artists and their creative effort on trial. To this the judge replied that Mladenovic is not being tried because of his life and work as an artist, but for enemy activity.

The court bench rejected a defense proposal that Mira Aleckovic, Dragoslav Andric, and Dragisa Vitosevic, who used to meet Mladenovic in Paris, be called as witnesses, or to have their letters addressed to the court read out.

Milan Mladenovic's trial will be resumed on 31 January, with the final speeches by the prosecution, the defense, and the defendant.

MEASURES ADOPTED AGAINST FORMER OFFICIALS

AU282019 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] Committees of the Macedonian Assembly today continued the debate on problems that ensued from the construction of the Kavadarci ferronickel combine, which is the largest poor investment in the republic. An amendment was adopted to the bill on providing additional resources from work organizations' incomes in order to create resources for repaying foreign credits. Delegates of the Macedonian Assembly committees adopted a commission proposal to establish personal and collective responsibility for deciding to construct the project.

For making mistakes in work and for making impossible -- by their behavior -- an essential debate about the construction of the Feni Combine, the following was proposed:

That public censure be passed against Nikola Mincev, president of the Macedonian Assembly at the time, which includes limitation on any kind of electoral offices, and it was concluded that procedures should be initiated for withdrawing his membership in the Council of the Federation; procedure will also be initiated against Ksente Bogoev, president of the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly at the time, to the effect that he be dismissed from the post of member of the Council of the Republic. Considering the fact that Dragan Zaharijevski, vice president of the Executive Council at the time, is occupying an electoral office of the Central Committee of the LC of Macedonia, it is part of the jurisdiction of the Central Committee to establish his share of responsibility.

It was concluded at the end that competent organs should establish the circumstances under which documents that were in the Assembly and the Executive Council on the Feni Combine have disappeared, and that necessary measures be taken on this basis to establish responsibility.

WORK STOPPAGES NOT DUE TO HOSTILE FORCES

AU261809 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 85 p 2

[S. Rajkovic article: "Idleness More Dangerous Than Stoppages"]

[Excerpts] Since work stoppages are no longer a taboo subject, for some years all data on them has been published in Slovenia and Croatia, and now other republics have started to do the same. It is interesting to note that the positions on this facet of our reality are more and more realistic. The highest trade union bodies of the country discuss it at least twice a year.

Participants

The statistics of the Yugoslav Trade Union Federation Council show that in the first half of last year, there were 176 work stoppages in our country, or 8 percent fewer than the year before. In these 10,641 workers participated, which was 1.8 percent of the total number of employed. Taken by republics, the situation is as follows: Bosnia-Hercegovina registered 10 stoppages; Montenegro, 6; Croatia, 37; Macedonia, 35; Slovenia, 50; Serbia, 28; and in the provinces, there were 24 in Kosovo and 2 in Vojvodina.

The very fact that there were fewer work stoppages in the first half of 1984 shows that workers do not resort to this step lightly in order to achieve their interests, or rather that they do not abuse it. They use it most frequently in an extremity, when the subjective factor fails, bureaucracy prevails, and there is a check in self-management, one of the trade union assessments says.

This thesis is illustrated by the fact that the stoppages were of short duration and lasted on the average about 5 hours. In only 20 instances the stoppages lasted between 2 and 6 days, and 15 of them lasted only 1 hour. Data further shows that 64 percent of stoppages occurred in basic organizations of associated labor, and 14 percent in work organizations with or without basic organizations of associated labor. [figures as published]

Causes

Analyses show that work stoppages inevitably follow economic difficulties, a consequence of poor work by the trade unions, the LC, and other subjective forces and self-managing organs. The basic causes of work stoppages are economic difficulties, high inflation, a fall in the standard of living and personal incomes. As a result of these causes, 86 percent of work stoppages occurred.

All this illustrates the fact that despite much effort, one talks a great deal about a better and more just valuation of work, but little is changed in essence.

The variety of causes, trade union analyst Milan Jovicic says, shows the deeply contradictory nature of work stoppages in our country. While some stoppages are an expression of the struggle for self-management, some of them -- much more rarely, indeed -- are an attempt to impose partial interests. Nevertheless, it is beyond dispute that stoppages are a reliable indicator of an unsatisfactory situation and level in the development of self-managing relations in some associated labor organizations.

What is very essential is that the work stoppages are not directed against the foundations of socialist self-management or the achievements of the revolution, but, on the contrary, against occurrences undermining self-management. Work stoppages have no wide dimensions nor any large social consequences. Self-discipline and responsibility of those taking part in them are high, for social resources are preserved and the time lost is made up with later work. In all the stoppages registered this year, there was not a single anti self-managing occurrence, and in only one case was there a call for equalitarianism. Since it is known that not one of them was organized by hostile forces, it is a justified conclusion by the Trade Union Presidium that it is not a matter of stoppages but, on the contrary, of necessitated meetings at which workers demand that the leaderships should "render account."

ZEMLJARIC SEES CONFIDENCE IN ECONOMY RETURNING

LD252024 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1848 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric regards the improvement of the country's balance-of-payments and foreign-exchange position as the most important result last year. Yugoslavia turned a current-account balance-of-payments deficit of three billion 600 million dollars in 1979 into a surplus of some 800 million dollars last year, according to preliminary figures.

In an interview to the Yugoslav daily BORBA, due to appear in tomorrow's issue, Zemljaric points out that Yugoslavia last year increased its foreign-exchange reserves by more than 500 million dollars and repaid more than three billion dollars in interest and principal.

Zemljaric stresses that the country's overall external debt did not increase last year although an increase of 450 million dollars had been envisaged. He says that confidence in the Yugoslav economy is returning and bringing greater prospects for its access to the international financial market.

The revival of industrial output, which last year rose by 5.5 percent instead of a planned three per cent, is a major achievement which surprised even planners, says Zemljaric. He points out that major shifts in the direction of structural economic changes are also under way. The view has now prevailed that restrictions are no longer a help and that progress can be achieved only through greater economic activity capable of surviving more severe stabilisation conditions, he says.

In Zemljaric's view, self-management and economic criteria and laws must play a greater role in the economy.

Zemljaric says that the country's foreign-exchange system and the foreign-exchange law have many shortcomings. As long as 42 per cent of the country's foreign-currency earnings have to be used to service the external debt Yugoslavia will be without a foreign-exchange law suiting everybody, he stresses.

Because of its large foreign debt, Yugoslavia must take care not to increase this burden through hasty moves and changes, for this year too it has to request the refinancing of more than two billion dollars, Zemljaric says.

He says that there are realistic prospects for reducing inflation this year. One should not fall prey to certain alarmist and arbitrary forecasts regarding this year's inflation because last year's forecasts of three-digit inflation were proved wrong, he says. What is more, last year's inflation was lower than in 1983, he adds.

Consistent implementation of agreed policy for 1985 can considerably stimulate output and exports, reduce inflation and improve the living standards of the working people, says Zemljaric in the interview.

MACEDONIA NATIONAL DEFENSE COUNCIL SESSION HELD

LD252028 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 25 Jan 85

[Text] Skopje, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- Macedonian defense preparations and the development of national defense and social self-protection up to this time, as well as the policy of creating material and other conditions in national defense until 1990, were the main subjects discussed at today's Macedonia Presidency Council for National Defense session. The session, chaired by Tome Buklevski, noted that significant improvement has been achieved in Macedonia in the sphere of defense preparation. However, differences among individual subjects regarding these preparations were also noted. The session pointed to the need to improve the quality of preparations and training particularly in local communities.

The council reportedly noted that all the activities in creating material and other conditions, particularly in the material and technical supplies for territorial defense and civil protection, had been carried out in the country's and the republic's complex socioeconomic conditions. It was stated that the planned development of national defense in the next period should proceed from the needs of the further development of all defense components as well as from the goals and policies of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

U.S.-USSR DISARMAMENT TALK PROSPECTS VIEWED

LD281653 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jan 85

[Text] On the subject of foreign policy: more about Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons. How realistic are the assessments that prospects for the successful outcome of the forthcoming Geneva meeting are slightly more favorable than before? Milika Sundic comments:

[Sundic] As reported, Soviet-U.S. negotiations on nuclear and space weapons will start in Geneva on 12 March. Both sides agree that these will be the most delicate negotiations the two superpowers have ever conducted on the problem of disarmament. Unlike the earlier negotiations, which were broken off at the end of 1983, the new ones will include the problem of demilitarization of space. Moscow considers this to be the number one problem and holds that the successful outcome depends primarily on the United States, which continues to insist on space experiments as the most efficient form of defense against nuclear weapons. Washington, however, advises Moscow to follow suit since, apparently, only efficient protection from space can render nuclear missile weapons on earth useless.

In the course of the preparations for the Gromyko-Shultz meeting in Geneva and during the 2-day negotiations on 7 and 8 January, the Soviet side insisted that the United States give up space experiments for as long as negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear weapons and demilitarization of space last. Moscow's demand has not been accepted, so it appears that the negotiations between the two delegations will start with increased efforts by the United States to gain advantage in space in case the negotiations on strategic arms and medium-range weapons fail.

It is not known, for the time being, what the United States will demand in return for giving up space experiments. It is assumed however, that the price will be very high, and that Washington will insist on a radical reduction in the number of Soviet strategic and medium-range missiles in which, in Washington's assessment, the Soviet Union has considerable superiority. Still, observers think that the course of the forthcoming Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reducing and controlling nuclear weapons will depend mainly on the extent both sides are prepared to work at improving their relations.

At the beginning of his second mandate in the White House, President Reagan promised that the consolidation of world peace would be one of his administration's priority tasks. Since there is no way that world peace can be consolidated without an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, it is reasonable to assume that the U.S. President will be more flexible during his second mandate and so will Moscow.

True, the two superpowers' mutual distrust is still high and will be difficult to overcome. The arms race is only one aspect of U.S.-Soviet relations. The other aspect, the attempts by both superpowers to retain their positions and to win new ones, is much more delicate and complex.

When Gromyko and Shultz left Geneva, they did not agree on a new meeting. However, it is thought that such a meeting could take place if some initial progress is made at the Geneva negotiations on reducing and controlling nuclear weapons. A new meeting between the two ministers, provided it is successful, would probably open the way for a summit meeting. However, this is only an assumption, for nobody knows what course the Geneva negotiations will take and to what extent the two superpowers will insist on their present very remote demands. True, Washington claims that the prospects for a successful outcome of the forthcoming negotiations are slightly more favorable than before. But this is no guarantee that the two sides will succeed in bringing their positions closer to each other. All the more so since Moscow has openly expressed its doubts about Washington's willingness to enter an equal and comprehensive dialogue on disarmament. By the same token, the American side has expressed the same doubts.